VOLUME IX.--NO. 12.

### NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1848.

WHOLE NUMBER 428

some instances, the shipment appearing impossible, to death, 2,000 having in one case been massacred by the owner, in despair of embarking them, to put an end to the cost of their sustenance; thirdly, an enormous augmentation of the miseries of the passage, from stowing the unhappy creatures more closely in small vessels, and from the scanty supply of water, to escape the legal evidence of equipment; lastly, a circuitous and longer voyage to avoid the cruisers, in geometrical proportion increasing the sufferings and privations of the voyage.

Against more slaves, more sufferings and death, both on land and sea, what is the set off on the other hand? In Brazil no diminution of the supply; on the contrary, the significant fact of steadily de clining prices for slaves, fallen in the market since the blockade has been in operation, from 751. to

At first the Brazilians were alarmed at the scheme At hrst the Brazilians were alarmed at the scheme, of the naval blockade, having exaggerated notions of the power and capabilities of the British navy; but as the panic subsided, and their adventurers felt their way, they acquired confidence, and shaped their plans of evasion so as finally to form a complete system; and they now know perfectly well that if the blockeds shape an certain points it one as that, if the blockade shuts up certain points, it opens other issues for the traffic, and that the result is, or matter in what quarter there may be interruption and failure, and in what quarter the vent and success,—a certain and copious supply of slaves to the market, the number for the year '47 being estimated at 60,000. But to bring 60,000 to the coast of Brazil, the calculation is that 100,000 must have been taken from the shores of Africa that 40,000.

When they are first put on board they do bruize;

light, that the bruising is very trifling.'
In reply to a question put by Mr. Gladstone, as to the way of feeding the living cargoes packed

closely in layers, lying on shelves, as it were, often only sixteen or eighteen inches deep, Mr. Jose Cliffe naively answered: If I were to speak the truth, it would be this: The vessels are so excessively offensive that it

[serving out food] perhaps this the greatest punishment to which you can put any person on board. There is some half-witted person whom they generally have almost on purpose for it, to pass the food round to them, and he is in such a hurry in doing it that those who are nearest to one of the hatchways are more likely to get a double portion of food rather than that he should go round the sides of the vessel, which is so il ventilated that it produces a sickening effect upon him.'

mess further explained that though 'the half-witted person, employed on this loathsome duty should help each singly, he does not do it, because of the excessive filth.

'He has to get upon a mass of filth, and almost upon a mass of living bodies at the same time, because they roll out, and take up everything that they can.

The prisoners far from the hatchway frequently do not get any portion of the rations.

The ships upon their arrival are often in so horribly filthy a state as to be abandoned, left to rot of be taken by any who would or could accomplish

the cleansing. In some instances convicts are com-pelled to clean them.

Mr. Cliffe thus describes the state of the prison-

the vessel; they are not capable of walking. They could not stand, even if they were not so emaciat them. The eye has lost its speculation; it has an idiotic appearance-a leaden appearance. It is almost like the eye of a boiled fish.

Of course the interest of the slaver is to take all care for the recovery of the poor creatures, but many he resolved to

are too far gone to rally.

Their sufferings from thirst may be vaguely infer-

for usual weather a reef is never required. Thus it is all idle work. When the crews return to a northern climate, the best men, the older seamen suffer in health, and are lost to the service. Discipline, too, is impaired, especially by the boat work, which makes the only active part of duty.

Mr. T. B. Horsfall, an African merchant residing of robbing a woman of a loaf of bread and some apart Liverrock is of oxiging that the sangadron will ne-

to do an impossibility.'

Mr. Jose Cliffe's account of the sufferings of the craft. Mr. Cliffe states that one vessel of seven sult was distinctly foreseen by the Duke of Wellington, by Lord John Russel, by Mr. Clarkson, by but afterwards they become so emaciated, and are so Sir F. Buxton; and yet the system fraught with consequences antagonist to the object has been adopted and is persevered in, notwithstanding its

> We may be told that it is to some paltry exten protective of our West Indies, as it raises the price o slaves in Cuba; but for the moment admitting this point, which is far from certain, is it to be endured that a protection is to be compassed for the West In lies at the price of all the increased horrors practiced both on land and sea on the unhappy negro captives whose protection against the worst wrongs we pro fess to have so much at heart, and undoubtedly have very heavily at pocket? To revive the slave trade legally would be less inhuman, than to augment all the barbarities of it in order to compass an indirect protection of our Colonies.

cruel miscarriage and enormous cost to the country

If the evidence to which we have referred that of nine witnesses out of fourteen examined by the Committee showed merely that the blockade sysem had failed to put down or materially check the slave trade, the continuance of it at a charge of suffering to those employed in the service, would be a very inconsiderate piece of Quixotism; but it bemes far worse and morally criminal, when it appears that our mistaken humanity is augmenting all the horrors it is intended to repress, that we are both enlarging the scale of the traffic, and doubling

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE HERO CHARLES BROWN.

the intensity of its cruelties.

Mr. Cliffe thus describes the state of the prisoners at the end of the voyage:—'The knee bones appear almost like the head of a person; from the life he was determined to have his liberty. A free arm you may slip your finger and thumb up, the muscular part is gone; it is a mere bone covered with a bit of skin; the abdomen is highly prounderant, it is much distended and very large. A man takes them up in his arms and carries them out of the vessel; they are not capable of walking. They him to come and lift a plank that lay near him, and five weeks, worn down, emaciated, lank in flesh, and The muscles have not the power of supporting as he stooped down to lift it, his master clapped almost naked, and suffering by a bowel complaint.

The eye has lost its speculation; it has an him and on the shoulder; he looked at his master Refitted a little by the humane poor among us, he then, said, 'what have I done?' He thought went to work among the neighbours, and called t of fighting them for a moment, even the whole six, see his brother Garrett at the old cabin, occasionally but immediately concluding that it was imprudent, trying to learn to read, and saying he was determine the resolved to submit. He was then tied with Their sufferings from thirst may be vaguely infer-red (imagined it can hardly be) from the fact that a negro will drink a gallon of water a day in his in the wall saw into the window of his master's

at Liverpool, is of opinion that the squadron will neples, under the following circumstances: Being for a day or two in a state of starvation, and having a triwer suppress the slave trade, the coast being too extensive.

Mr. T. Thompson, surgeon in the Royal Navy, who has served for ten years on the coasts of South America and Africa, is of opinion that the adopted means of prevention tends to increase the trade, stimulating as it does the gambling spirit, which is a prominent characteristic of the African chiefs.

The evidence of Mr. J. Moore, chairman of the Brazilian Association of Liverpool is less positive than the preceding testimonies. He believes that to some extent the squadron interposes obstacles to the slave trade, but he adds that the supply must be almost equal to what it was formerly, and that the

is a mere local diversion, with substantial aggravation. As her Majesty's ship displaces so much water by her bulk below the line of flotation, so her presence on the African coast displaces a certain portion of the slave traffic, moving it elsewhere, but no more suppressing it than the ship suppresses a drop of the sea on which it floats.

We shall conclude with the evidence of Coastal destroy him and most likely would be suppressed to the standard of the sea on which it floats. market, the number for the year 47 being extinate, at a mere iGed diversion, with substantial aggravated at 48,000.00 most have presented at 48,000.00 most have pres Mr. Jose Cliffe's account of the sufferings of the slaves on the passage is absolutely sickening.

In answer to the question whether, when packed in the sufferings in a barrel," they suffer from bruises, in the state in the st back, you know too much. ret, and handcuffed him. He continued there until the second night, when, by the use of a long pole in the garret, he drew an old drawing-knife to him, and You will perhaps ask, what species the garret, he drew an old drawing-knite to nim, and grow?'
sawed off a link of the chain which connected the sawed off a link of the chain which connected the Well, it is not merino! We grow mingo, congo, and Well, it is not merino! We grow mingo, congo, and Well, it is not merino! We grow mingo, congo, and several other species, but that mixed with straight, white, lie amount of his debt is paid. Under he made a rope, by which be descended from a window (handcuffs on) to the ground, and escaped, running five miles that night, having no clothes, hat, nor shoes on, all his good clothes having been taken down stairs. Travelling at night in this condition.

> He then hid in the rocks two or three nights, and saw a number of his old comrade slaves. He to see his mother one night, she would not let him Charles stated to us that he was eighteen years come into the house for fear, but talked through the

The last of September rolled on, and a certain Jonatural condition, and when packed so closely that he cannot turn round unless all his fellow-sufferers turn too simultaneously, and with the temperature ready to go off and sell him. He then said to himst 120 or 130, their allowance is so small that Mr. Cliffe shrinks from specifying it, 'It is too horrid almost to say.' He has heard that a teacup-full in the smoke house, he took it up, and with it spill in the smoke house, he took it up, and with it spill in the smoke house, he took it up, and that the was making to the flesh-monger Brady, and his escape from him, was all true, and that Charles was a truth-telling young man. Poor fellow, he is of a cheerful mind almost to say.' He has heard that a teacup-full in the smoke house, he took it up, and with it spill in the smoke house, he took it up, and there days will support life for twenty or less than the was making to the flesh-monger Brady, and his escape from him, was all true, and that Charles was a truth-telling young man. Poor fellow, he is of a cheerful mind almost to say.' He has heard that a teacup-full in the smoke house, he took it up, and that the was making to the flesh-monger Brady, and his escape from him, was all true, and that Charles was a little and a courageous heart; all he needs is moral culonce in three days will support life for twenty or the door, and took to his heels.

the door, and took to his heels.

the days in the darkness of night, stole him and

he went on to Hardy county, near the residence of his old master. One day, having made a hole in the he went on to Hardy county, near the residence of his old master. One day, having made a hole in the top of a haystack, he lay in it watching the slaves Mexico and Upper California, and to introduce our standard arguments of the county arguments of the state of the county arguments. at work around him, had nothing to eat for two or three days but raw roasting ears.

Mexico and Upper California, and to introduce our state of the days but raw roasting ears. of the best description for mixing and improving the black, curley and knotty fleeces of our black ewes. You have our rights secured on LET ALONE.

If you do not consent to our resonable demands, we fill place Cass in the middle of the log, so that he can utt Taylor off one end, and kick Van off the other.

MANY PLANTERS AND GROWERS.

## THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The editor of the 'Southerner,' a weekly political aper published in Richmond, Va. represents that laveholders in the Old Dominion are ready to unite on any general plan to abolish Slavery on any terms! Herald.

'It is not generally known, yet it is nevertheless true, hat two-thirds of the people of Virginia are open and andisanised advocates of ridding the State of Slavery; ind. after the year 1850, when the census is taken, their tiews will be embodied in such form as to startle the We speak understandingly. We have, within e last two years, conversed with more than five hundred slaveholders of the South; and four hundred and fifty out of the five hundred expressed themselves ready to unite on any general plan to abolish Slavery upon almost any terms. Abolition fanatucism at the North has not produced this, but the annexation of Texas and the the door, and took to his heels.

The question is, whether we are suppressing or increasing these horrors. Mr. J. L. Hook, Government Superintendent of Emigration at Sierra Leone, answers the question. Is the slave trade nearer the door, and took to his heels.

the door, and took to his heels.

It being about noon and three of the men sold him again into bondage. They are dead and damned men according to the law of our Eternal damned men accord

som with apples, and ran off. He had gone but a less sill carried, but he adds that the supply must be almost equal to what it was formerly, and that the rade is still carried on with activity.

Doubless the squadron does interpose obstacles, to the obstacle is more lyling and the obstacle in the perfect of the size were was over; about three mans for the operation is the diversion of it from certain channels the most operation is the sufferers by the change; so that it is a mere local diversion, with substacles and Charles can spell in lours, the first have a perfect right to do now, we cannot see but a law to the word with a spiral to the word in the size of the operation is the first have a perfect right to do so, and to secure all the presence on the African coast displaces a certain portion of the slave trade, but he adds that the supply must be almost equal to what it was formerly, and that the size is more lyling to make the size of the man the does not now, set itself to defend; and this seel we rods, when a woman and three does not now, set itself to the Mexican Confederacy, they will never be free they got scared and ran away.

Washington, a bright mulatio, about 30 years of the Mexican Confederacy, they will never be free they got scared to reduce they are the few from trouble, disquiet, ond disorder, but we subject, the Mexican Confederacy, they will never they from trouble, disquiet, ond disorder, but we subject, said the the size of the size that the supply wears whiskers, and has a down-cast look when a woman and three they got scared the few from trouble, disquiet, ond disorder, but we subject, on all the calamities that eas an integral portion of the Mexican Confederacy, they will never be free from trouble, disquiet, ond disorder, but we believe they are, there we fissent subjects, said that they only the

ginia, the news was sent to his master, and in a few days he came there. Going into the prison he said, "Well Charles how do you feel?" 'Very tired massa, with these irons on.' 'Well, Charley, I feel very tired too, having rode very hard.' He then told his story about freedom, and that he was going back to his master, but they had caught him and put him here, but if his master would take him back now, he would serve him and do what was right. Van Meeter replied, 'Charley,' this may all be true, and you may perhans he a good bay, but I cannot true; and you may perhans he a good bay, but I cannot true; ton the mesures about our domestic affairs. Although we of the Scuth were the first to advocate a high tariff to protect home industry, yet as soon as we perceived that the 's ankees were building splendid man story about freedom, and that he was going back to his master, but they had caught him and put him here, but if his master would take him back now, he would serve him and do what was right. Van Meeter replied, 'Charley,' this may all be true, and you may perhans he a good bay, but I cannot true; to not the mesures about our domestic affairs. Although we of the Scuth were the first to advocate a high tariff to protect home industry, yet as soon as we perceived that the 's ankees were building splendid man story about freedom, and that of the negroes of the South. They are not of dentified with the soil; nor, when out of employment, have they any source on which they can deprive that the 'insolence; and you ment, have they any source on which the soil antified with the soil; nor, when out of employment, have they any source on which the substance of the North have sided with us. Now, we have not at any time asked of Congress any special and the of the negroes of the South. They are not of entities of the night to of the North have sided with us. Now, we have they any source on which the soil; nor, then the indistinguished the night to of the North have sided with us. Now, we have not at any time asked of Congre may perhaps be a good boy, but I cannot trust you prosper with our home industry, and to extend our rights case with the coloured slaves of the South. They back, you know too much.' And in a few days he and peculiar institutions to Missouri, Arkansas, Florida are identified with the soil which they till; they was sold for \$600 to a slave-dealer named Brady, who put fetters on him, and carried him into Virgina, about 25 or 30 miles from where he had been raised, to his own house. He did not put him in with his drove of slaves, but put him up in his garret, chained to a staple in the end plate of the garret, chained to a staple in the end plate of the garret, chained to a staple in the end plate of the garret, chained to a staple in the end plate of the garret, chained to a staple in the end plate of the garret, chained to a staple in the end plate of the garret, chained to a staple in the end plate of the garret, chained to a staple in the end plate of the garret, chained to a staple in the end plate of the garret. He continued there until the continued there until same right of an unrestricted market for them as the and Texas; but, we are alarmed at the signs of the have a claim upon it as well as their masters for Amberes claim for their cotton fabrics.

You will perhaps ask, 'what species of wool do you grow?'

You will perhaps ask, 'what species of wool do you grow?'

You will perhaps ask, 'what species of wool do you grow?'

other protection to our home industry. Now, as we of the South are too high minded to ask a QUID without a seldom or ever released from his Slavery. It is the interest of the master to keep him in debt, and in ebt and in servitude he remains during the term of is natural life. It is mockery to call such a system y any other than human Slavery.
Slavery thus existing, in one form or another in

he North, as well as in the South-in Mexico, as well as in Cuba -- if more of Mexican territory and the island of Cuba were annexed to the United States, the consequence might probably be a balance, or equilibrium, between those different species of rincipal growing districts, we are exceedingly anxious servicude, which would be satisfactory to the advo cates of each. There would in such case, be n need of Wilmot provisos, or anything else of kind. Each section of the country would be satis

fied, and the rights of each would be protected.

We see no use in making an outery about the further examination of Mexican territory, or even of Coha. The Spanish race, on this continent, are desined to be displaced by the Anglo Saxon; and comhe day will, when the territory which they occupy will be tilled, and its resources developed, by the bone and muscle of the United States.—New York

## Selections.

CORRESPONDENCE ON SLAVERY. H PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND THE O.S GENERAL ASSEMB

We give below that portion of the letter of the resbyterian Church of Ireland to the Old School Assembly in this country, which relates to the sub ject of Slavery, and the reply of the Assembly to the same. The Irish letter was written in 1847 and the reply adopted at the late meeting of the in Baltimore .- Evangelist.

The Irish Letter. From your last communication we deeply regret with little negroes. I stayed an hour or two, and

PUBLISHED WEXELY,
ST. TEX.

AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY

31 130 Reason Street, May-Fee Street, and the court I. I cloud of a not be properly and the court I. I cloud of a not be properly at the properly and the court I. I cloud of a not be properly at the pro

in which it is said that a scheme is on foot to annex and and a basement cell in it.

y 14

WHITE & TOOLY.

\$100 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, the Mexican provinces on the Rio Grande to the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields in the final arrangements. A few days since, we published an article from a New Ordapril, a negro man, named ADRIAN, about 23 years old. Said boy is a bright mulatto, wears, his please of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is attending probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is attending probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is attending probably at San Luis in general Shields is at the head of the movement, and is attending probably at San Luis in general Shields i

formed that the sturdy, evangelical Presbyterians of America can exert no influence in altering, or inneed be, abolishing the civil institutions of the country? Our West India Slavery was a civil institution, but by the blessing of God on the efforts of right-hearted Christian men, it has breathed its last, labour for the amelioration of the moral evils con nected with Slavery,' but as these are, undoubtedly, the corrupt fruit of a corrupt tree, they will never cease to be productive while that tree sends down its roots and spreads its branches in your fine and magnificent country. The sentence of justice, and we will take leave to add, the sentence of mercy upon that tree is, 'Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?' We pray that the God of truth and mermay preside in your councils, direct all your plans glory, and abundantly bless you in every good work. and deliberations for the advancement of his own

## The Assembly's Reply.

With respect to the matter to which the greater part of your letter is devoted, we would simply ob-serve that we have heretolore expressed to you our position; and we would refer you to our former statements on that subject. If we have declined any further discussion with you, in relation to Sla-very in the United States, it is not because we shrink rery in the United States, it is not because from any discussion on the question of Slavery, or as to the question of our duty in relation to it. rust that we are influenced neither by timidity nor by any apprehension that we cannot sustain the conlusions we have deliberately adopted. we mean to say, is, that as the subject in all its bearings is before our eyes, as we have anxiously exa-mined the word of God to discover the principles which it discloses, as we have endeavoured sue a course, which we believed to be not only trictly conformable to the example and teaching of he Bible, but to have been approved of heaven, it he actual conditions of Slavery as it has been hitherto influenced by the uniform testimonies of our Church, both in the treatment of slaves and in the progress of Emancipation, and as there is nothing in the arguments you employ, whether they involve your interpretations of the Scripture, or your impresns, with respect to the aspects of this institution the Southern part of this country, or o our own relations to it, with which we have not been entirely familiar, long before you deemed it il to call our attention to it, we do not regard for edification, to engage in a controversy, or to rotract the discussion with your Assembly, upon

## RANDOLPH NEGROES-ASSISTANCE WANTED-C STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING.

Messrs, Editors :- On my way to the Dayton Conwention, I tarried a short time in the neighbourhood near Milton, where the Randolph negroes are lo-Feeling some interest, as well as curiosity o ascertain the condition of these poor and despised ortion of God's creation, I went with a friend to the which has been purchased by them, and judgng from appearances and the information I gatherd from others. I believe they are doing well

But the most important and interesting circum-stances which I witnessed, was a school-house filled

heard them spell and read, and it is no exaggeration to say that for the time and opportunity they have had, they would bear comparison to any school composed of a like number of whites I have ever witnessed. The school has been in operation a little over two months, and most of them are in the 1st over two months, and most of them are in the 2st over two months, and most of them are in the 1st over two months, and most of them are in the 1st over two months, and most of them are in the 1st over two months are two o'clock.

At a quarter before 3 o'clock his Honor delivered his argument upon the points of them are in the 1st over two months are two o'clock.

At a quarter before 3 o'clock his Honor delivered his arg nessed. The school has been in operation a little over two months, and most of them are in the 1st and 2d reader of McGuffey. A little girl of but three years of age was spelling in two syllables, and in the 2d reader. Her pronunciation was good. This little tle coloured school is conducted by a young lady of the name of Miss Lucy Coates, a woman who re-gards not the slavish prejudices of the multitude, when the cause of justice and humanity are at stake Here is an example for imitation to our timid Anti-Slavery men; there are hundreds, nay, thousands, scattered in every section of the country, whose bet-ter judgment convinces them, that the friends of liberty are in the right, but are too timid to break loose from their old pro-slavery organizations.

The prejudice which existed against the settlement of these slaves is almost subsided. Many of those, I am informed, who first resided there, are

now acting a Christian part towards them.

There is one difficulty which I would here mention, and that is, the want of funds to conduct the school. It is the intention of those friends of the blacks, who first put the school into operation, to continue it, if possible; but funds are needed. Will not some of our Anti-Slavery friends loosen their strings, and contribute a little to secure the education of twenty-two coloured children? portunity is here presented, whereby the friends of umanity may convince those who are prating about the brutish dullness and incapacity of the negro cha-

not it will be thankfully received.

one it will be thankfully received.

One word on the state of public feeling, and I will close. If you had not, Messrs. Editors, any other means of ascertaining public sentiment in Darke county than through the medium of our county presses, you would be wofully deceived. The truth is, there is a perfect commotion in the public mind and the free tearitory vote will astonish the Cass and Taylorites of our region.

Yours respectfully. JAMES HANWAY.

Trial of Brayton.

The Baltimore Sun gives a full report of the trial o. Drayton in the U. S. Criminal Court at Washington .-We give so much of it as we have room for and is of general interest.

The first witness called on the part of the prosecution was Andrew Hoover who identified the two staves and testified that they were in his possession on Saturday, but were found the next day on board the schooner Pearl, at the mouth of the river, in company with Drayton. The next witness H. S. Williams, stated the circumstances of the capture of the vessel, which are already generally known. He was followed by Thomas Orme, whose testimony was more in detail. The evidence given on the 28th of July, we copy in full.

Thomas Orme :- I was on board the steamer; as we approached the Pearl we saw no other vessel; I did not navigate the steamer; we boarded the schooner; our men went all over the vessel, some to the hatches, which were down; we carried the white men on board the steamer; Hoover was there, and his negroes; I availed myself of frequent opportunities to converse with Drayton, who appeared anxious to converse, and, indeed, he sent for me; I told Mr. Drayton if he had anything to say to me, he must do it voluntarily, and of his own free will; I remarked to him, that I thought it foolish to undertake such a thing without the means of resistance.

He replied, substantially, that the crime itself was bad and he would not be instrumental in shedding blood. He said he was no Abolitionist, and that upo one occasion he was offered by a negro man \$400 to con vey him to the North, and he would not do it; also, that he was called a liar in Philadelphia, for saying that the condition of the negroes at the South was better than at the North. He repeated several times the declaration that he was not an Abolitionist. In reference to resistance, Drayton said that the negroes came to the opening into the cabin several times, and asked him if they should fight, and he answered, no; it's of no use, we are taken. He said that his poverty caused him to do it, and he had lost a vessel. When we got on board of the Pearl, and ascertained that the negroes were on board, we gave three cheers; there were thirty-five of us and we made the noise to induce them to believe there were more of us. I had thought they had a swivel on board.

He said, 'it's no use, we are taken,' He said he was employed by others, that poverty had induced him to it, and he was no Abolitionist. He said that he had been sick since December, 1846, since which time he had done no work. He refused to give information as to who his employers were, as it would not mitigate his punishment, and he expected to end his days in the penitentiary. He said that at twenty one years of age he had a good living, had lost it; and he expected to go to the penitentiary, where God, in his Providence, might save his sool. He spoke of his sickness and misfortunes, as if he thought of his latter end. He said he was only a mite, or one of the smaller foy; that he had been employed by others. He said, in answer to a remark of mine, that the people here wanted the principals; that he could give information that would lead to the principals, if the slave owners would let him go, or sign a petition for his

ers; that he (Sayres) only came here for the purpose of carrying negroes away. I so understood it, that Sayres knew nothing more than that he was to convey negroes

I asked if he had given any value for it-he refused to answer. He admitted that the watch was the negro's. He said that the condition of the slaves at the South was far better than it was to the North. I told him that I knew some of the masters of the slaves, and it was in this connection he made the remark about the condition. I understood that he knew they were slaves. I spoke of Mr. Carter's slaves, He did not say that he knew that Col. Carter's slaves were on board. Speaking of the slaves and the excitement, he appeared to have great confidence in me, and said that sooner than be town to pieces by a mob, which he likened to a mad bull, he would prefer to go up on deck and let me shoot him. He said the Pearl sailed about 10 o'clock at night, and if he thought pursuit would be made, he could have escaped. I think he said he sailed from the city wharf— Sayres or English might have said this. I think it more than likely that some person on board

might have said to Drayton that he would go to the penilentiary for life. I rebuked persons who spoke to the prisoners tentalizingly; there was one person on board who said that he would hang them on the yard-arm. No other person countenanced such language. There were no arms on board the schooner, except one double barrel gun, in bad order; there were some clubs and axes that might have been used. When Drayton was in the cabin, before he was taken, I told him to come out; and when the door was opened I expected resistance, and kept him within the range of my gan, and I told him he must not get out of the range of the gun; have no recollection of saying, or having heard said to him, if you don't come out I'll put a ball through you. I think the remark about hanging them on the yard arm was de out of the presence of Drayton. Drayton and I

e mob.

W. H. Craig. I was board the steamer when she came to the Pearl, &c. [The witness repeated the circum-fith Pearl, &c. [The witness repeated the circum-fith. That colour is not sufficient evidence of Slavery, and the pearly are the pearly as the p

uel Baker. I am a sea faring man, and was captain of the steamer Salem. The schooner Pearl lay in Cornfield harbor, under Point Lookout. It was 2 o'clock. I navigated the steamer. The Pearl was in a condition to I navigated the steamer. The Pearl was in a condition to go up the bay, and nowhere else; she was not sea worthy. We towed the Pearl near Piney Point, and went in the steamboat to Cone river after sunrise. Cone river is opposite Point Lookout. Saw an hermaphrodite brig lying under Point Lookout, about three miles from where we had captured the Pearl; the place where the brig lay was a place where vessels bound up the bay, or up this river, anchor when the wind is a head; it is not a place of general anchorage; it is no place where water.

I part, even a subsequent conversion to the prisoner's use would not support a charge of stealing, for want of an original taking.

Cited 8th Porter's Rep., 461; Russell & Ryan, 118; 1

Taylor's Rep., 126.

Sth. That the statute of 1796 virtually repealed the det of 1737; under which these indictments are framed.

Mr. Mann then delivered a long argument upon these several prepositions.

Mr. Key replied briefly, relying upon the avidence in place of general anchorage; it is no place where water,

The weather was not such as would compel any vessel the weather was not such as would compet any vesser put into such a place; I did not see the name of the brig; I can't say the brig was there when we captured the Pearl. The wind was northwest at the time of the capture; rather a sailing breeze for any vessel; it was a five knot breeze; this breeze was such that the brig Before he had concluded, the Cours adjourned.

all; but, if I were on such an expedition as this schooler was, I don't think I would have stopped.

Did not speak the brig; can't say if she had a cargo.

Cornfield harbour is a common anchorage. Nothing inusual for a down-eastern vessel to anchor anywhere; they sometimes anchor in the Bay of Fundy. We had pleasant weather all the time; we had no such weather as to compel the brig to anchor where she did. After had left Cone river, at 12 o'clock, on our way back, the brig was gone; the time intervening was four hours. If she had sailed up the Potomac, I must have seen her. Lewis Winter. I know Joseph S. Donovan, of Baltimore; he is a trader in slaves; resides in Camden street. I know the prisoner at the bar, at least I know him as a man who was at Donovan's a year ago; I have not seen him since: it may be less than a year.

him since; it may be less than a year.

The District Attorney called this witness to prove that, in the month of June, 1847, the prisoner proposed to Mr. Donovan, that he, the prisoner, had a vessel and would coast about the shores of Maryland and Virginia, the could coast about the shores of Maryland and Virginia, the could coast about the shores of Maryland and Virginia, and the could coast about the shores of Maryland and Virginia, and the could coast about the shores of Maryland and Virginia, and the could coast about the shores of Maryland and Virginia, and the could coast about the shores of Maryland and Virginia, and pick up slaves, bring them to Donavan, who could con-

fine them in his pen, and, after search was over, they might be shipped to the South, and both profit by them. Mr. Carlisle objected to the evidence. Mr. Key urged its admissibility, on the ground of its showing the intention of the prisoner to steal and sell the slaves in the Pearl. The argument had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The examination of witnesses was continued on the 29th.

Mr. Mann concluded an argument in opposition to the adracter, that they are capable, by proper treatment, of missibility of the evidence relative to the alledged proposi-Rattaining a high stage of mental culture.

Kind reader, if you have a small donation for the above purpose, direct it to Ely Coates, or Andrew Stevens, Milton, Miami county, Ohio, and I doubt information to the police.

nformation to the police. M. H. Craig recelled for cross examination. I came up to from the wharf with the prisoners. There was a crowd to the part of some persons against the prisoners; we rescued them and put them into a back. English was with me; the there were tied together. [Question asked, whether any weapon was drawn against the prisoners, objected to, and upled out.]

led out.] K. H. Lambell. I have known the prisoner for three o K. H. Lambell. I have known the prisoner for three or four years by sight; the first time I saw him he run wood to this city. He had a small sloop, and occasionally run|oysters: he told me that his health was bad; this was last summer; the Doctor, he said, had recommended him to take to the water again; he said it was a small business, buthe followed it for his health; he did not appear anxious to sell his oysters. Mr. Carlisle objected to this evidence. Mr. Key. replied, that it was a circumstance showing that he was here without any ostensible business, from which the jury might infer that he was here preparing for this enterprise. The Court said he might prove that the prisoner was here, and nothing else.

The case was here closed on the part of the prosecution We gave in last week's paper, in a letter from the Tribune,

of the 5th street station, Methodist; he was, to my certain knowledge, a member of the meeting two years; he left the church once, and rejoined again, but don't know at what time. I never heard anything against his moral character. He has for some years past complained of his health; he was not a hearty man; some years ago he was under the doctor's hands for some time; his hair was shaved off at one time, and a blister on his neck. He lost a vessel last fall or winter was a year; at least was so said—he came back without it.

Question.—Have you heard people speak of his being concerned in stealing slaves? [Objected to, argued, and confined by the court to general reputation.]

Answer.—Well, sir, I have heard Captain Drayton himseli say more than anybody else. I don't know that people said much; it used to be talked over and laughed about, that some of these days it wou'd heave up that he had run away with a negro man, that is, to convey him to a free State. I did not hear, before this transaction, that he had done so, before the 15th of April. I can't say that people said he was a man who would run negroes from the South. These conversations took place in Drayton's presence; and, after he would go out, they would say, "well, I believe Drayton would run off with a stave and sell him again.

Direct Examination.—Never heard his character impeached further than I have said about the joking about his running slaves to the free States. I have heard Drayton say he would not hold a negro in bondage; but would free one if he could.

ee one if he could.
July 31.—Evidence for Defence continued.—Jacob Car-JULY 31.—Evidence for Defence consumed.—Jacob Carrigan. Had known Drayton for some years; had employed him to take a cargo of flour to Boston to sell; never heard his character impeached; Drayton had sailed a vessel for witness; never heard anything said

about his running slaves.

John Cade. I live in the Northern Liberties, Phila-John Cade. I live in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia; I have known Drayton for 15 years; always found him an honest fellow; never heard anything against his character; have traded with him for years; am a seafaring man; have coasted up the Chesapeake bay. Small vessels go in Cornfield harbour when the wind is heavy down the bay; big vessels, ships and brigs, frequently anchor below the harbour, in the mouth of the river, pretty well up to Point Lookout; have seen four or five such vessels there at a time; have frequently beat up the bay till midnight, and have anchored at the mouth of the river. Drayton has been in bad health for slave owners would let him go, or sign a petition for release. He said that if they (his employees) let his four or five such vessels there at a time; have frequently family suffer, perhaps the matter would be different. He beat up the bay till midnight, and have anchored at the mouth of the river. Drayton has been in bad health for some time; he and I went to Baltimore last summer to some time; he and I went to Baltimore last summer to some time; he and I went to Baltimore last summer to some time; Sayres said he had nothing more to do with it than to charter the vessel; it was not there, and he said that brish health was such that he would remain there till he got a vessel; he returned afterward to Philadelphia, and ers; that he (Sayres) only came here for the purpose of

Cross-examined .- Have known vessels to anchor at the mouth in fair weather. Saw Drayton in Philadel-phia in April last, about the first of the month. Have heard Drayton joked about running slaves off. Have depends on the wind and the size of the vessel; vessels have charts of anchorages; there is no anchorage marked on the charts within three miles of Point Lookout, on

The defence here offered the testimony of several of the negroes, to prove that Drayton had no agency in their escape. The court said slaves could not be called

e defence here closed their case.

Mr. Mann here submitted the following propositions law to the Court :

States, the several acts of Maryland, and acts of Congress establishing and recognizing Slavery in the District of

Columbia.

Mr. M. cited, in support of this proposition acts of Maryland, 1715, ch. 44, section 22; 1783, ch. 23; 1794, ch. 66; 1796, ch. 67, sec. 1; 1798, ch. 76; and under these statutes, and as explanatory of them, Lee vs. Lee, 8 Peters, 44, and 2 Howard, Rhodes vs. Bell, 397. 2d. That to make out a larceny it must be proved that trespass has been committed within the body of the

trespass has been committed within the body of the ounty, by taking the slave from the master's possession. This point, said Mr. Mann, was too clear for arguent.

3d. That the going of the slaves on board of the pri-

oner's vessel in this county, if proved, is no proof of ich trespass and taking, without additional proof that ach going on board was with the knowledge and conent of the prisoner. 4th. That the going on board of the prisoner's vessel of proved, &c., is no proof of larceny, unless such going on board was by the procurement of the prisoner.

5th. That the going of the slaves on board of prison-

made out of the presence of Drayton. Drayton and t spoke of the large amount of property on board, &c., and I suppose it was this fact, and his supposition that great excitement would ensue, that led him to speak of the mob.

board was with the knowledge and cousent and by the procurement of the prisoner, is not such a taking sufficient to charge the prisoner with stealing, unless it be also proved that the prisoner knew them to be slaves.

Cited 8th Ohio Reports, 230, 1 Russell on Crimes, 435; r's vessel, within the county, even if such going or oard was with the knowledge and cousent and by the

up to the Pearl, &c. [The witness repeated the circumstances of the arrest, &c., of the vessel, all of which I

Cited 3 Harrington's Rep., 551; 1 Devereux's Rep., 376 7th. If the prisoner found the slaves on board of his essel, without any previous act or knowledge on his eart, even a subsequent conversion to the prisoner's use would not support a charge of stealing, for want of an

leveral propositions.

Mr. Key replied briefly, relying upon the evidence in the cause as supplying everything necessary to convic-

Jnited States vs. Lee, for stealing a slave.

Mr Carlisle followed, principally upon the two points hat lucri causa is necessary to larceny; and that the aci f Maryland in force, does not make the offence larceny.

his Honor, and then the Court adjourned. AUGUST 2 .- The following is a statement of the opin-

n of the Court upon the points of law submitted by

roved, not by the claim or possession of the master, but y such facts as will bring him within the Constitution nd acts of Maryland as authorize Slavery.

By the Court.—The ownership of a slave, on a trial for tealing him, must be proved precisely as the ownership 2d-t granted by the Court]-To constitute the steal-

slave from the owner's possession.

ich going on board was with the knowledge, and con-

leas lave.

By the Court.—It is not necessary that the prisoner hould have positively known in slaves alleged to have been stolen to be such. If it were, there could never be a conviction, for such knowledge, if it existed, could lever be proved, much less that he should have known hem to be Andrew Hoover's slaves. It is sufficient if he jury find from the evidence that they did not belong to the prisoner, and that he had reason to believe they elloured to some one else and that he was violating the selonged to some one else, and that he was violating the ights of property of a citizen or citizens of this Distric—and, in point of fact, did so violate them.

6th—That colour, in this District, is not sufficient proc

By the Court.—Colour is prima facie evidence of Slave-y in this District, but the presumption may be, and is asily, repelled by proof that the negro passes as free and which being made, the parties would be put to

direct evidence.

7th—[granted by the Court]—That if the prisoner to and the slaves on board his vessel, without any previous act or knowledge on his part, even a subsequent conversion to his own use would not support a charge of stealing, for want of an original taking.

8th—That to constitute stealing, the original taking away must be with intent to convert the slave to the

away must be with intent to convert the slave to the risoner's use, and to derive a profit, advantage, and enefit to himself, from such conversion.

By the Court.—I do not think that to constitute steal-

9th-The transportation of a slave to assist him to

796, ch. 87, sec. 19.

The Court gave the instructions with this addition: novisions of the act of 1796, and is not larceny.

The Court gave the instructions with this addition: hat if the jury bolioved that the prisoner, before received; the slaves on board, imbued their minds with disconnent, persuaded them to go with him, and by commercial uncoces, &c., caused them to come to his ship, and fellowed the state of the prison of the same of the s niously took and carried them away, then it was a case

This morning, till one o'clock, the counsel were engaged in preparing these bills of exception.

der any one of these instructions. He concluded a few mitutes before five, and the Court then adjourned.

Mr. Carlisle speaks in the morning for the prisoner, and then Mr. Key closes for the prosecution.

August 3 .- At the opening of the Court this morning Mr. Carlisle commenced his address to the jury in behalf of the prisoner. He reviewed the law and the facts,

The final result on this indictment is already known to our readers.

A 'FREE SOIL' AND 'FREE MER' MOVEMENT IN KENucky.—The Lexington (Ky.) Atlas, of Aug. 8, give the following account of the emigration of a large number of coloured persons, disposed to be Free men, in search of Free Soil, somewhere Northward:

The city yesterday morning was filled with rumours and excitement, on account of a concocted and well laid and excitement, on account of a concerted and well as the supposes a sincere conviction of the wrong of its exvicinity. Rumour states that the number ascertained to have left this neighbourhood on Saturday night, is believe anywhere. We much mistake the temper of these have left this neighbourhood on Saturday night, is believe anywhere. tween fifty and eighty. We have no certain information as to the precise number missing, but we know of at least thirty who are certainly gone. They left by the way of the Russell road, in a northern direction. It is character of men, if this movement stops short even with the care of the Abolitionists. One owner states they were seen going down the Versailles road, firing pistols disself against possible Slavery thousands of miles away, whooping and singing songs and ditties. doubt but that white men have had a hand in this matter. and will force itself upon those engaged in such a cause,

that the rest will escape, and that the example of this phant. In either case, a powerful Northern party, called

and a fight ensued, in which the men-hunters were defea-peoke until after two o'clock.

At a quarter before 3 o'clock his Honor delivered his ted. Several more of the Lexington gang are said to have been taken.

Messrs. Mann and Carlisle excepted to the decision of

# The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1848.

The New Issue, The nomination of Martin Van Buren, for President, and of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, for Vice President, by the of any other piece of property. It is not necessary to be recessed as owned by the concert than to establish generally that he is owned by the concert than to establish generally that he is owned by the concert than to establish generally that he is owned by the concert than to establish generally that he is owned by the concert than to establish generally that he is owned by the concert than to establish generally that he is owned by the concert than to establish generally that he is owned by the concert that definite issue made with the Slave-power by a political granued by the Court | 10 constitute the stear-ng of a slave, it must be proved that the prisoner com-party which knows precisely what it is aiming at, calcu-nited a trespass, within this county, by taking said lates precisely the means by which it is to gala its ends, ave from the owner's possession.

3d and 4th—[granted by the Court]—That the going if the slave on board the prisoner's vessel, if proved is to the line which it has marked as the boundary of its action. It is, so far as the question of Slavery is conand marches promptly, uncompromisingly, and boldly up such going on board was with the knowledge, and consent, and procurement, of the prisoner.

5th—That even if such going on board by the knowledge, consent, and procurement aforesaid, be proved, it is not a taking sufficient to charge the prisoner with stealing, unless it be also proved that he knew him to the sufficient to charge the prisoner with stealing, unless it be also proved that he knew him to the sufficient to charge the prisoner with stealing. cerned, essentially a one-idea party, but that idea is dising for. It has mystified itself with no impracticable theo ry of the unconstitutionality of Slavery, and makes no profession of righteousness and zeal, on the general question of Slavery, which it would, at the same time, belie by political action under a Pro-slavery Constitution. But ac- not waste either time or energy on preliminary points, knowledging its allegiance to the Government, and maintaining the right of exercising the distinctive right of citizenship under it as now constituted, it adheres to the Compromises already made, while it protests against any new ones, having for their object the extension or perpetuation of the peculiar institution of the South. To such a party we can give a most cordial support, so far as is consistent with our higher duty as an Abolitionist, and were we voters, we should esteem it a privilege, to cast a ballot next November for MARTIN VAN BUREN and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Such, we trust, will be the course pursued by all the enemies of Slavery who can with a good conscience, take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The Convention at Buffalo has united the honest and

wise men of the old parties in a new Northern party. We of Mr. Mann's argument. Mr. Mann, says the Sun, continued:

By urging that the true account of the affair was, that some six or seven negroes made a contract with Drayton to take them to the mouth of the river; that after this it became known to the whole seventy negroes, and they, unknown to Drayton, marched down to the schooner, took possession of it, and made Drayton their prisoner. He was then only a contractor to carry away seven or eight—not to steal them and the prisoner of the balance.

Mr. Mann here suspended his opening, to take the following evidence as to character.

Samuel Nelson, I live in Philadelphia. I know Daniel Drayton; I have known him IS years; he was cast away with me once. I was acquainted with his family; he has a wife and six children; one of his daughters was married last winter. He was a member of the meant church I was, of the 5th street station, Methodist; he was, to my certain knowledge, a member of the meeting two years; he left that the country and the prisoner of the worked store of the started solvents of the started station, methodist; he was, to my certain knowledge, a member of the meeting two years; he left the church once, and rejoined again, but don't know at when the church once, and rejoined again, but don't know at when the church once, and rejoined again, but don't know at when the country and the prisoner's use, and to derive a profit, and to derive a profit, advantage, and benefit to himself, from such use with intent to convert the staking away must be with intent to convert the staking away must be with intent to convert the staking away must be with intent to convert as and to derive a profit, advantage, and benefit to himself, from such use profit, advantage, and benefit to himself, from such use profit, advantage, and benefit to himself, from such use profit as a more profit as a more profit as a much reliance upon the political intelligence of a hopeless lunatic, as upon that man who supports Tay-lor upon the unwarrantable assumption that he is any better tha say the honest and wise men of the old parties, for we other than the owner, a money gain, or any other inducing advantage, or dishonest gain, it is in my judgment alarceny.

South. The other—the Southern party,—has staked its all upon the extension of Slavery into new Territories, that the power, which the slaveholders have hitherto uniform escape from Slavery is not such a conversion as will ly wielded, may be preserved to them; and to this end, constitute stealing.

10th—To this the Court said: Merely to entice a slave from their masters' table, the Whigs and Democrats of the from their masters' table, the Whigs and Democrats of the control way, without further intent on the part of the North, in accepting the Southern nominations of Tayway; that is barely enticing. without any felonious barrying away—and that is, the Court thinks, what the law of 1751 was intended to previde against.

11th—To this point, the Court said: Merely to transport a slave, if it stands alone, is not larceny; but if it be preceded by corruption of the slave's mind, and by artiful means decoying him away, and then feloniously taking and transporting him, it is larceny.

12th—The Court said the act of Maryland of 1737, for mr as it relates to slaves, way repealed by the act of the court said the responsibility to firm a lite for its larcent, in accepting the Southern nominations of Taylea and Cass, have signified their adherence to the policy of slavery-extension. For whatever may be the action of congress at its present session, there is no reason to supsemble the court in the will always and the support of slavery from the Territories to become a law. Should the opportunity be given him he will throw upon the next President the responsibility to first the responsibility and the support of the slave should the same to the policy of slavery-extension. For whatever may be the action of slavery-extension. far as it relates to slaves, is not repealed by the act of of definitive action upon that question. And should that That to convict, the jury must believe. not only duty devolve upon Cass we know that he is pledged to veto that the prisoner not only took and carried the slaves the Wilmot Provise; or should it fall upon Taylor, in the away, and ont of their master's possession, &c.. but also they must believe the taking was with a felonious intentity must believe the taking was with a felonious intentity. the same course, no reasonable man who reflects upon The Court gave the instruction with this addition: his associations, his education, and his locality, and above hat a felonious taking is a taking animo furandi, &c., sexplained in answer to point No. 8.

14th—That if the jury believe that these slaves were sleen on board the Pearl with the intent to transport learning to the property of the intent to transport learning to the property of the pr an error where Slavery is concerned—places in him implicit confidence, can, for a moment, doubt what that course will be. In any event, then, the Free Soil party stands as the party of the North—of Freedom; and the Whig and Democratic parties, both North and South, as tension of Slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by an act of Congress.

A Committee of Organization was then appointed, em to a free State, then the offence comes under the course will be. In any event, then, the Free Soil party rest his political conscience.

flarceny.

15th—The Court said on this point, that if the jury lelieved the prisoner never took and carried the slaves litionists. The Free-Land-men, as such, do not profess to away, then he was not guilty.

To all this ruling the defendant's counsel took excepbe of their number. They aim at the Prevention, not the Abolition of Slavery. Doubtless, many of them would even gaged in preparing these bills of exception.

By the Court.—The mere transportation of a slave, with a view to assist him to escape out of Slavery, is not stealing in this District. But if such transportation be preceded, in the judgment of the jury, by a seduction of the slave from his duty, and a corrupt influence on his mind, which induces him to comply with the desire of the seducer, that he should leave his master and go with him, it would, thus accompanied, if the taking were felonious, be a larceny.

oppose the latter, though vainly, for the seed they are sowing will grow as Heaven wills, and not as they will. But it may never be forgotten that should the Free-Land-men succeed in the object they aim at—which we dare not hope—the original purpose of the Anti-Slavery movement remains still unaccomplished. The prohibition of Slavery in New Mexico and California is not a sentence of extermination to Slavery in the States. oppose the latter, though vainly, for the seed they are sowknew nothing more than that he was to convey away. This conversation was all in the boat. Drayton said that he objected to English coming here from Philabed phin, but Sayres said that English had never been in Washington, and desired to see it. Sayres and Drayton loke among watermen about running slaves off. Have never heard people speak of his running away slaves. Never heard Nelson say that Drayton was a knew of negroes coming on board was when Drayton told him, at sundown, that seven, or several negroes wanted to go down to the mouth of the river, and he was wanted to go down to the mouth of the river and he was wanted to go down to the mouth of the river, and he was wanted to go down to the mouth of the river and he was wanted to go down to the mouth of the river and he was wanted to go down to the mouth of the river and he was wanted to go down to the mouth of the river and he was wanted to go down to the mo most triumphantly, from the insintations and impact the Kio Grande the vigintial corps will find open marts for the five score years to come. There will be no panic in the in behalf of the prisoners. He took up the several instructions, given by the Court, scriatim, and argued that structions, given by the Court, scriatim, and argued that soil shall ever be marked by the footsteps of a slave. The flag of the Stars and Stripes, which waves over the slave prisons of the District, will not be hauled down to halfmast, nor the voices of the buyer and seller be hushed in business of nominations, reporting and adopting Resolufor some generations yet, the loss of their vocation of broading, in the direct or the line sinister, a supply for the septennial consumption of labourers on the sugar and cotton plantations of the Southwest. The vilest system that the platform of the Free Soil Party. They were read by Mr. Benjamin F. Butler of this city, as the unanimous report of the Committee on Resolutions, and were received by of Congress
of Congress
of District of Mr. Key followed in reply, which was listened to with the utmost attention. His remarks were forcible, with the utmost attention. His remarks were forcible, as the unanimous report of the Southwest. The vilest system that the Union South of Mason and Dixon's line, with all its the assembled Delegates with enthusiastic applause. countless and unimagined horrors, and has renewed its The Committee on Resolutions was composed of the folyouth and strength by the Annexation of Texas, with its lowing gentlemen : Constitution prohibiting the Freedom of the People. If it trembles at any blow which the Free Soil party has, or can deal it, it is in the apprehension of some possible evil in the dim future, and not the fear of any immediate

danger. But an earnest opposition to the extension of Slavery pre-supposes a sincere conviction of the wrong of its exwhich a deep and abiding sense of the terrible and unpposed that they have been persuaded off and are under the consummation of its proposed purpose. It has array-There is no in an almost unknown country. The conviction must, Five thousand dollars reward has been offered by the owners of the runaways, for their apprehension. owners of the runaways, for their apprehension.

Since writing the above, we learn that it has been ascertained that sixty-six slaves have been missing. We learn several have run away from Woodford and Frankler and the sixty-six slaves have been missing. We learn several have run away from Woodford and Frankler and the sixty-six slaves have been missing. We learn several have run away from Woodford and Frankler and the sixty-six slaves have been missing. learn several have run away from woodford and Franklin. We also learn by a telegraphic despatch that a
good many escaped from the counties of Bourbon and
Mason on Saturday night. We never heard of such
wholesale running off of negroes before. It is all the
wholesale running off of negroes before. It is all the

reach a party, determined to arrest, and defend Northern rights and interests, must come in direct and desidly conflict with Slavery itself.

And such a condict, when it comes, must end in the destruction of Slavery, or the Dissolution of the Union. The Abolitionists, in contending for the principle of the Particular of the Conflict with Slavery itself.

And such a condict, when it comes, must end in the destruction of Slavery, or the Dissolution of the Union. The Abolitionists, in contending for the principle of the Particular of the Conflict of the Constitution, we cannot rid ourselves of the domination of the Slave-power so long as Slavery, or make are in the Compositionist of the Constitution, we cannot rid ourselves of the domination of the Slave-power so long as Slavery, or the prevent Constitution exists. The Slaveholders will yield his Composition of Slavery, and the Abolition of Slavery in the Slavery will be about an abolity of the Composition of Slavery, and the Abolition of Slavery in the Constitution was a state of the Composition of the Constitution of the

o hold about 1500 persons. This fact we have from a nember of the Committee, and from it we infer that the nass meetings must have contained its tens of thousands among the delegates and spectators were very many co oured persons, who were received with respect, and among the speakers we observe the names of Frederick Douglass, and Henry Bibb, both of whom are reported as being not only tolerated, but received with enthusiasm The meeting on the first day was called to order by Judge Stevens of Indiana, who has long been known as an Abolitionist in that State. After the appointment of pro-tem secretaries, Mr. Preston King of this State offered the following Resolutions agreed upon in an informal committee of Delegates, as embodying the principles by which the Convention was to be governed:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself of all responsibility for the extension or continuance of Slavery, wherever that Government possesses Constitutional authority and is responsible for

ts existence.

Resolved, That the States within which Slavery exists are alone responsible for the continuance or existence of Slavery within such States, and the General Government

which reported the names of the tollowing gentlemen as

officers of the Convention ; PRESIDENT. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. VICE PRESIDENTS.

WILLIAM BRADBURY, John Mills, A. M. Collins, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Virginia DR. E. D. GAZZAM 8. J. Lowe, Byron Kilbourne, ROBERT S. WILSON GEORGE CREIG New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, GEORGE CREIG,
MOSES A. CORTLAND,
W. B. DANFORT,
LAWRENCE BRAINARD,
DAVID L. ROGERS,
NICHOLAS SPINDLER,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
W.MILLER,
ROBERT GARDNER Inauana, Iowa, Maryland, District of Columbia, ROBERT GARDNER, L. P. NOBLE. SECRETARIES. CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, Massachusetts,

Massachusett Illinois, Ohio, Maine, Maryland, Pennsylvani New Jersey. CHARLES B. DYER. THOMAS BOLTON, RALPH BUTLER, J. E. SNODGRASS. J. E. SNODGRASS, FRANKLIN TAYLOR, A. M. JOHNSON, After this organization of the meeting, the time of the

the human shambles of the South, at the proclamation of tions, and listening to speeches from various distinguished Free Soil beyond the Rio Grande. The first 'families' of men upon the absorbing subject which had called together of law to the Court:

Ist. Servitude of the slave must be proved, not by the mere statements of the master, but by such circumstangers at the measurements of the master, but by such circumstangers as will bring it within the Constitution of the United constitution constitution constitution of the United constitution consti

Ohio.—S. P. Chase, W. A. Rogers, E. S. Hamblin.
Indiana.—S. C. Stevens, S. A. Huff, Samuel Hoover.
Illinois.—J. N. Arnold, Owen Lovejoy, Thomas Rich

Wisconsin-J. Godding, H. Crocker, J. C. Mills. Wisconsin J. Golden, Aller. Johnson, Miler. Michigan H. K. Clark, Dr. Ormsbee, P. P. Mead. Michigan H. K. Clark, Dr. Ormsbee, P. P. Mead. Maine—D. Farnsworth, Alfred Johnson, Jabez C. Wood. ian. New Hampshire-J. G, Hoyt, W. A. Marston, G. T.

ogg.
Massachusetts—Stephen C. Phillips, Charles Sedgwick, friends of Mr. Hale who were present at Buffalo, were Rhode Island—Stephen Benedict, W. G. Hammond, E. authorized so to act in his behalf as to secure unanimity

racy.

Vermont—J. Poland, Asahel Peck, Daniel Roberts.

New York—B. F. Butler, H. C. Stanton, J. L. White.

New Jersey—John W. Sloat, Wm. Dunham, George ougherty.
Maryland-Edwin Thomas, J. E. Snodgrass, Robert

ardner.
Virginia—Geo. Creig.
District of Columbia—L. P. Noble.
Delaware—Jacob Pusey, A. H. Dixon.

therefor.

Resolved, That the free grant to actual settlers, in considerations of the expenses they incur in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefits resulting therefrom, of reasonable portions of the Public Lands under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote, in various ways, the interests of all the States of this Union; and we therefore recommend it to the favourable consideration of the American People. cople. Resolved, That the obligations of honour and patrictism

quire the earliest practicable payment of the National bt, and we are therefore in favour of such a Tariff of thitse as will raise revenue adequate to deray the necessary expenses of the Federal Government and to pay anaual installments of our Debt and the interest thereon.

Resolved, That we inscribe on our own banner, Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labour, and Free Men, and unter it we will fight on and fight ever, until la triumphant ictory shall reward our exertions.

The following letter was read in the course of the Convention:

LETTER FROM MARTIN VAN BUREN.

LINDENWALD, August 2, 1848. Gentlemen :- It has occurred to me, that a direct communication of my feelings, upon a single point, may in one event serve to remove embarrassment in your ac-tion at Boffalo. You all know, from my letter to the Utica Convention, and the confidence you repose in my

that body, that the use of my name was necessary to enable the ever faithful Democracy of New York to sustain themselves in the extraordinary position into which they have been driven by the injustice of others. I avail myself of an opportunity to testify to them my enduring gratitude for the masy favours I have received at their

ation of which you will form a part may, wisely conducted, be productive of more important con-sequences than any which has gone before it, save, only, that which framed the Federal Constitution. In one re-spect, it will be wholly unlike any Convention which has been held in the United States, since the present organiza-tion of parties. It will, in a great degree, be composed of individuals who have, all their lives, been arrayed on lifferent sides in politics, state and national, and who still differ in regard to most of the questions that have arisen in the administration of the respective Governments; but who feel themselves called upon, by considerations of the highest importance, to suspend rival action on other subjects, and unite their common efforts for the accomplishment of a high end—the prevention of the introduction of human Slavery into the extensive territories of the United States, now exempt from that great evil, and which destined, if properly treated, to be specifyly converted into a wilderness of fragmen. I need not say and which destined, if properly treated, to be specify converted into a wilderness of freemen. I need not say how cordially I concur in the sentiment which regards this great object as one sacred in the sight of heaven; the accomplishment of which is due to the memories of the great and just men long since, we trust made perfect in its courts, who laid the foundation of our Government, and made, as they founds hound, an adequate provision for Convention—two days—was consumed in the necessary business of nominations, reporting and adopting Resolutions, and listening to speeches from various distinguished ederacy.

I very sincerely and very cheerfully do, that, so far from experiencing any mortification from such a result, it would become most satisfactory to my feelings and

Wishing the Convention success and honour in its patriotic efforts, and begging to you accept for yourselves assurances of my unfeigned respect.

I am, very sincerely, your friend and servant,

Counceficut-Wm. H. Burleigh, C. W. Philleo, F. P. provided it should appear clear to them, that the nominees of the Convention, and the principles adopted by it, would be of such a character as would be acceptable to the Liberty Party. As several of the officers of the Pennsylvania-E. D. Gazzan, John A. Wills, John Convention, and some of the members of the Committee on Resolutions were of that party, and as speeches were made by Messrs. Leavitt, Stanton and others, it is understood that the Liberty party consents learn several have run away from Woodford and Franklin. We also learn by a telegraphic despatch that a
good many escaped from the counties of Bourbon and
Mason on Saturday night. We never heard of such
wholesale running off of negroes before. It is all the
work of the Abolitionists.

The Lexington Observer of a later date says that six
of the fugitives have been captured, and lodged in jail,
with a white man who accompanied them. We trust
the trest will escape, and that the example of this
company will prove contagious. The fugitives of the
cause of the freedom of hundreds of their fellow-bondmen.

Still later news by the Maysville Eagle states that to its disorganization-if it can be said to have had any,

adopt as their own the previous nomination of the Indester is reported to have made a strong speech. During Letter from Norristown.—Meeting of the E. P. A. S. as a thief, asserted that he had not eaten a meal for The Diplomatic and Official Papers of Daniel Webster, 419 Sarah A. Allen, Boston Democrats, so, we presume he will read its and the first and Bro. 439 Amos Ballon Lonsdale occupied. Notwithe the American and Emign Anti-Slavery Society, we have too much confidence in his good judgment, and honest guage, the parties were with difficulty kept from coming purpose, to suppose that he will not give the weight of to blows. his influence, and his undivided efforts to elect the Nominees of the Free-Land-Men.

We hope, next week, to lay before our readers some of the speehes made at Buffalo.

PRO SLAVERY RIOT AT NEWARK .- We learn incidently that a riot occurred in Newark, a few evenings since Oregon is some hundreds of miles Notrh of 36 deg. 30 at an Anti-Slavery meeting held in Clarkson Hall. The min. 'Had it,' he says, embraced Territories south of windows were broken, the benches destroyed, the office that Compromise, the question presented for my considerabroken into, and a number of Anti-Slavery publications ion would have been of a far different character, and my stolen. We hope the thieves will make a good use of action upon it must have corresponded with my convictions. them. No particulars have reached us, but we presume the disturbance is a continuance of the difficulty reported by a correspondent at Newark in the Standard some two or three weeks since. We regret that he has not sent a farther report.

THE AMISTAD CASE. - The demand of Ruiz and Montex, the Cuban pirates, upon the Government of the United States for the payment of \$50,000 for the noble fellows of the Amistad, has been again rejected by the late Congress. The bill passed the Senate, but was lost in the House. The U. S. Congress, however, will yet pay the money for these men as slaves, whom a U. S. Court declared to be freemen, should we have a Cass or Taylor administration, and the claimants are persevering.

Our neighbour Robinson has got out a new and very good political caricature, representing Van Buren astride a Buffalo which is leaping Salt river, tossing Taylor one way with his horns, and kicking Cass another way with his heels.

Hon. J. CROWELL, M. C., from Ohio will accept our thanks for a copy of his sound and excellent speech on Slavery in the District of Columbia.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER .- Perhaps we owe our reader an apology for the publication of the long communication on our 4th Page, which however well written, and sound it may be-on that point we have nothing to sayis foreign to the purpose of this journal. Having however, inadvertently admitted a communication stating cereussion ends here.

We need not, we presume, call attention to the arti forth by a rumor of a recent abortive attempt at revoluslave power will not be contented with the extension of Slavery into California and New Mexico.

### Congressional.

Debate in the Senate-The Oregon Bill-Speech of Mr.

By the reports of the recent debates in the Senate, we we observe that Mr. Webster has at last thought it worth while to make himself heard on the great question, which, for all that he did about it might have been settled in favour of Slavery a month ago. The 'thunder' of the Great Daniel, however, is heard this time, luckly before the curtain falls, though without producing the effect contended, and for the soundest reasons as he shows in his speech, was passed by a large vote in its favour. It be applied to Oregon as follows:

'That the line of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude, known as the Missouri Compromise line, as defined by the eighth section of an act entitled 'An act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Con-stitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit Slavery in certain Territories,' approved March 6, 1820, be, and the same is hereby declared to extend to the Pacific Ocean; and the said eighth section, together with the Compre in effected, is hereby revived and declared to be in ful force and binding for the future organization of the territories of the United States, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted.

Mr. Webster exposed this new 'dodge' on the part of the slaveholders, as an attempt to obtain an acknowledgsouth of 36 deg. 30 min. He further said :-

I shall oppose all such extension and all such increase, in all places, at all times under all circumstances, even against all inducements, against all supposed limitation of great interests, against all complaints, against all com-

The Bill was finally passeed and sent back to the House with certain amendments, the most important of which was that referred to in the following debate. The House however rejected it by a vote of 121 nays to 85 yeas. So Oregon is as far from having a Government as she was a month ago.

Since the above was in type the Yeas and Nays in the House on the Senate's Amendment have been received and the only yeas from the Free States-which was virtually a vote to extend Slavery South of 36 deg. 30 min.

MEW YORK-A. Birdsall of Broome. PENNSYLVANIA-R. Broadhead, C. Brown, C. J. In-

gersoll. And the only nay was that of J. W. Houston of Dela-

On the 12th inst, the Bill was returned to the Senate and an interesting debate ensued on a motion of Mr. Benton that the Senate recede from its amendment. Mr. Benton that the Senate recede from its amendment of senate recede from its amendment and one of vital image and approximate to that honour. Mr. Wilmot did the portance to the South—far more so than the Union of the same. This relieved the Convention from the influence same. This relieved the Convention from the influence son, and whose presence always adds to the interest of ment of an idle hour. States. He concluded an excited speech, by declaring that he felt no solicitude regarding the Missouri Comproupon the choice ; rand at the first ballot Mr. Van Buren
have failed to give eminent satisfaction to all. It is mise; the Senate, he said, might do as they pleased with it; the South would act for herself.

The debate was participated in by several other Senavocated Mr. Benton's motion, and declared that though he would defend the rights of the South, he would not carry a crusade to Puget's sound for the extension of Slavery." He was accused by Southern Senators with being treacherous to the South, which charge he repelled indig- by this new Liberty Party; nor do I foresee how he can nantly, though he gave an evasive answer to a question as to what his course would be in case of the application which his new friends call upon him to avow and pursue. of the cause, taking all things into consideration. of the Wilmot Proviso to California and New Mexico. His letter to the Utica Convention seems to me to im The honourable Senator from Texas is evidently not a ply a continued approval of his course, when in the Pre-Disunionist. Mr. Benton to the repeated asserted, that sideatial chair, not excepting (for he does not except) the Union would be endangered unless this Bill was his declarations touching Slavery in the District of Copassed in such a form as to satisfy the South, sald:

Sir, it's all fustian! fustian, sir! It is all sound and fury, signifyling nothing. Philosophers tell us, sir, that a pebble, dropped in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, would agitate the waters on the shores of China. It

who were present, and Spruance of Delaware, Benton of humane. And a man who could do as he did, cannot Missourt, and Houston of Texas, voted to recede from have my confidence. the amendment, and pass the Bill. The negative vote Let not however, those Whigs who mean to vote fo was entirely from the alave States. So Oregon is to be Gen. Taylor, taunt with inconsistency those who have Free Soil for Free men, and though in the nature of things given in their adhesion to the Nominee of this Convenit could be nothing else, yet it may be recorded as a triumph of the Free States that the assertion of a principle ously stultified themselves as those Whigs of the North the right of the slaveholders to territory South of 36 deg. will do, who vote for General Taylor, 30 min, for the extension of Slavery, was not admitted in she Bill. The debate was an excited one, and Mr. Web-

pendent Democrats, so, we presume, he will readily and the final debate on the Bill in the Senate, a violent quarrel gladly withdraw his name now that a nomination is made took place between Messrs. Benton and Butler, the latter by a Convention whose platform covers the ground having accused the former, as was supposed, of having which he and his New Hampshire friends have hitherto violated the seal of secresy when the Senate had been, ading the recent proclamation of on some former occasion, in session with closed doors.

> Both Houses finally adjourned on Monday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. President Polk signed the Oregon Bill but wrote a Message since Congress adjourned, giving his reasons for so doing. He did not feel at liberty to withhold his sanction to the Bill, inasmuch as the southern line of

### Domestic Correspondence.

Letter from Samuel J. May .-- The Buffalo Convention. BUFFALO, August 4th, 1848.

My DEAR FRIEND :- I have been almost carried away by the enthusiasm of the thousands, from all parts of our Church that fellowships slaveholders, and who still concountry north of Masons & Dixon's line, by whom I sents to support a Government into the very essence of have been surrounded the last three days. Could we which the principle of Slavery is thoroughly incorporated. have seen such a movement of the political world five or ten years after the Anti-Slavery agitation was commenced, we should have said 'it is the Lord's doing, and it able to be in the Convention, it seemed as if I were in an Anti- Slavery meeting; or would have so seemed had ed to see on such occasions. A great deal of high Anti-Slavery thought, and deep Anti-Slavery feeling was ex-field whose sentiments met with a more candid response pressed by many of the speakers; and I observed that from the Anti-Slavery men and women of Pennsylvania. heartiest response from the Mass. I am persuaded that the people are far in advance of their leaders; and the people are far in advance of their leaders; and would espouse much more Ami-Slavery truth than they remains a few days in this region, and we should only give them.

But the leaders spoke and acted like emancipated men.

good things that were said for Man and Liberty. The report, though it purports to be phonographic, is it gives of the little, which I said, it is very far from corobliged to use their handkerchiefs to catch the perspiration from their brows, instead of their pens to record each other forever at the pleasure of their oppressors. the words that were continually coming (often in copious streams) from the different speakers, that followed few sentences on account of the state of his voice.

The most important part of the doings of this Covenunited voices.

regard for humanity, and to the basis of a true Govern-resing sp sch on this resolution. nent. Still it seems to me a mighty stride beyond the evidence of progression in the political world.

Convention of Delegates, a body amounting to five hun- so called. No one present could have refused to assent attempting impossible things with the ears or tails of Memoir—of especial value and interest to all engaged in the dred and twenty or thirty men, sent in a certain propor- to the justice of his remarks upon the wishy-washy chartion, from all the States represented. None but themment of the right of establishing Slavery in all Territory selves were admitted to their meeting; and no reporter necessity for something more solid and substantial; and citur, non fit, is no less true of great men than of poets. ments, by which that body was brought, as we are told, tolerate the sickly and unmanly sentimentality of our because to be great is not his nature. Whatever opporto make the nominations with entire unanimity. I have flimsy folios and milk and water-Monthlies, when for two tunity might do for him, he has not the genius to underbeen assured by several of the members, that there was dollars a year may be had, (in addition to all the other stand, foresce, and avail himself of its gift. The accident of the utmost courtesy and fairness in the deportment of excellent reading which you serve up to your subscribers the different parties, that were brought together there to every week,) an occasional poem such as the magnificent tion in which greatness was thrust upon him, but it would the different parties, that were brought together there to harmonize, if they could. Certainly these graces were and the converging together, the only wish I heard expressed was to get a broad and deep platform; and then the best men that could be obtained to stand upon it before the nation, at the coming election. The Barnburners assumed nothing to themselves, because of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by their Utica Convention. I am told a letter of the magnificent parties or pressing and support of the Acadia.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The Acadia arrived at Boaton on Sunday last, but the new such wise Paper Muslins. Also. Coloured Cambrics. Could untrure it, and give it growth. That which might not stay because there were no qualities in him which could untrure it, and give it growth. That which might now that he was not worthy of it. In the dedication to this volume of his willings, and there seems believe to the mation, at the coming election. The Barnburners assumed nothing to themselves, because of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by their Utica Convention. I am told a letter of the Arrival of the Acadia.

Arrival of the Acadia.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The Acadia arrived at Boaton on Sunday last, but then ever no qualities in him which give it growth. That which might now that he was not worthy of its of the acadia.

James and Lucretia Mott who have just returned could untrure it, and give it growth. That which might now that he was not worthy of its of the Acadia.

The Acadia arrived at Boaton on Sunday last, but the new index of Prints barmonize, if they could. Certainly these graces were very noticeable in the Mass Convention; and whereto themselves, because of the nomination of Mr. Van wanting. Among the absent whom we always look for on maintain that notoriety which has accidently attended

which their contending claims might otherwise have had received a majority of votes in his favour. It was then moved that he be nominated by acclamation; and this was done. The same course was pursued respecting the tors, and among them Gen. Houston of Texas, who ad- Vice President; and Mr. Charles F. Adams was placed in nomination with the same unanimity.

I have not yet heard what assurances were received from Mr. Van Buren, or were given by his political confidants, that he would be true to the principles avowed reconcile his old opinions and conduct with the doctrines lumbia-his sanction given to a violation of the United States Mail-and the steps he took with reference to the Amistad Captives. If he still thinks that what he a pebble, dropped in the middle of the Pacine Ocean, would agitate the waters on the shores of China. It would be a small agitation, it is true sir; but it would be a storm, a tornado, compared to the agitation now threatened to this Union. Considering all these threats of disunion as puerile and preposterous, I move, sir, that the Senate recede from its amendment.

While was right in itself, or required by the Compromises of the Constitution, I see not how he can in good faith adopt all the principles announced in the fundamental Resolutions of this Convention, and govern himself accordingly. then did, or proposed to do, in those several respects, While we are writing, the news has arrived that the But we shall see what we shall see, and hear what we Senate finally passed the Oregon Bill, on Sunday morn- shall hear. He may satisfy many, that the conduct of ing, as it came from the House,-that is by leaving out his Administration, touching the enslaved in our country, ayes to 25 nays. All of the Senators from the free States, it; but he can never satisfy me that it was righteous or

Yours traly,

NORRISTOWN, 11th August, 1848. The Annual Meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society has just closed its session. . It was of Christianity, and without the success of which, the throughout, and is, I believe, as thorough an Abolitionist

This year, for the first time, the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania have had the pleasure of listening to Parker Pillsbury, who was invited by our Executive Committee is marvellous in our eyes.' Most of the time that I was to come on for the especial purpose of attending this Convention. I need not say to you that he was at once welcomed to all hearts. The opinion has been expressed I not missed the faces, that I have been most accustom- by many of the oldest and staunchest Abolitionsts in this region, that no speaker from abroad has ever entered this the highest thought and the deepest feeling received the His calmearnestness and impressive energy united to the be too glad to keep bim longer.

Much curiosity was felt to hear William W. Brown They had broken away from the thraidom of party and seemed to be rejoicing themselves in a true freedom of to his ability. The testimony of men of the class to The Writings of Cassius Marcellus Clay, including Speechspeech and an untrammeled regard for the rights of hu- which he belongs is especially desirable, and is certainly manity. I shall send you herewith what is called a full more sought after by those who are not completely idenreport made by Mr. Oliver Dyer and his assistants. But tiffed with the cause, than that of any others. His reit does not contain a tythe of what was said. Some of marks on a resolution introduced on the last day of the tain facts of an opposite character, which we supposed the best speeches were made at the informal meetings, Convention, affirming that the Southern slave was influwould trouble nobody, or call forth a rejoinder, we are of which no report was even attempted. So that no one enced to bear his many wrongs without resistance, in the they are not very great men. It would not be easy to of the slaying of each individual on both sides. It does bound in common fairness to permit a reply. The dis- who was not here, can ever know a tenth part of the hope, ill defined though it might be, that the Anti-Slavery agitation would ultimately effect his deliverance, ele on our 1st Page from the New York Herald called far from accurate. If I may judge from the transcript who had had better opportunities than any individual venture to form an opinion upon any given subject until tion in Cuba. The Herald is good evidence that the rect. But it could hardly be otherwise. The crowd was He expressed the decided opinion that, as a general self have imprudently come to any conclusions before the so dense, especially upon and around the platform, that thing, such influence was felt but faintly, and declared world knew that he was to come as its guide and teacher, Magazine Literature His is not only the cheapest pubthe reporters had scarcely room to move their limbs, and that it was altogether inadequate to such a result among he, at least, is sure, that they will modify their opinions, the heat was so intense that they were continually a class like that of the slave population of the South, by his own, or that supposed truths will become axioms compares favourably with other Monthlies in the cha-

> handkerchiefs whirling all over that vast concourse of up- friends-and that it is an express condition imposed by more to the purpose. tarned and happy faces, in concert with the huzzas that the authorities, that all communications to them shall be His own opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. the King's Plot," by the author's many admirers.

these annual regnions, the Convention could not, I think,

The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testathought by many to have been larger than that of last year, the sessions of which, you will recollect, were well attended throughout.

It was proposed to raise the sum of Five Hundred Dolare to meet the present contingencies of the enterprise. At the close of the last session, the Committee on Ways and Means reported that they had collected, in cash and pledges, more than six hundred dollars, showing a good legree of promptitude on the part of the members of the ociety, in contributing of their means for the furtherance

I refer you to the official account of the proceedings, with the Church and with the Government, and also con-

cerning the Free Soil movement. Yours as ever. H. W. G.

products, as far as it is convenient, and we know of nobody who does more than this. The difference between us and what they cannot, and do not mean to practise.

Letter from William Griffith.

New GARDEN, Ohio, 7th mo: 21, 1848. SAMUEL J. MAY. orn lecturers, when out here, denounced James K. Polk cal literature.

ten years that was not stolen, that even the coat on his back was stolen; and does any Anti Slavery man deny that the slaveholder is a thief and a robber of the very worst cast ? that not the produce only but the producer

as a man can be who continues his connection with a Governments? various functionaries of Government? the find fault with the United States Government? the State States and the British Provinces. the Church and the Clergy? with Henry Grew and everybody else that holds and disseminates sentiments opposite to its own? Or thee may say, as William L Garrison did to a correspondent on the same subject, that I am bound to use correct language. So be it again ; but I claim as good a right to use an objective form of a pronoun instead of a nominative, as an editor has to use

I understand the Standard to justify the indiscriminate use of slave grown produce, and to that extent I consider it pro-slavery. Such appears to be the leading influence in the A. S. Society, and we can hardly expect the WILLIAM GRIFFITH. regeneration of both.

### Notes on New Books.

es and Addresses. Edited, with a Preface and Memoir, by Horace Greeley. New York, Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1848 :

Captain Cassius Marcellus Clay is one of those comfortable people who never, for a moment, suspect that persuade him that the world can go quietly about its usual avocations, unless kept constantly informed of all his were especially instructive, coming, as they did, from one movements. He doubts if the mass of his countrymen Holden's Dollar Magazine. Charles W. Holden, 109 present for forming a just opinion upon the subject. his own has been announced. Or if older men than himwho were imbruted, branded, maimed, and sundered from by the light which his genius will shed upon them. 'If racter of its articles. Its illustrations are always good, I have advanced,' he says, in the Dedication of the its Literary Notices judicious, and the Topics of the A resolution was introduceed by the business commit- Volume before us, 'nothing very new, I flatter myself that Month piquant and various. We refer to the Advertee, refering to the case of Drayion and Sayres, of the I have placed old truths in a striking light, and in a few tisement in another column. each other in quick succession. Frederick Douglass schooner Pearl, in which an allusion was made to the words. . . . In touching the serious subjects of diabolical persecution of these noble men by those who Religion, Morals, and Government I have looked consemal meetings; but he was unable to speak, excepting a have entered suit against them. This resolution offered quences full in the face. I come not to desiroy but to save. to our friend James N. Buffum an opportunity of laying The innocent reader who knows nothing of Mr. Clay before the meeting some interesting facts concerning the and expects to find that in this self-announced Saviour Report of the large Committee on Resolutions with B. F. clicited during a recent visit which he made to Washing- when he turns to the oracles, to discover that they are that was intended. The amendment against which he Butler as Chairman. This is to be taken as the platform ton for the purpose of seeing them. He stated that the little better than the undigested repetitions of schoolof the new political party, now formed. It was received prisoners are allowed but two meals daily, and have been boy lore, or the crude thoughts of an aspiring Sopho-

> were coming, like the rush of many waters, from their made in a tone of voice sufficiently loud to be heard by Cassius Marcellus Clay-we love to give the whole the jailor of the national prison in which they are con- name; Miss Skeggs' own was not more euphonious—was Fulton St.—An article on the Political Prospects of France You and I, of course, shall miss from this expose of fined. Mr. Remond, who was present during the latter never intended by nature for a great man. 'No one and England, and another upon the Revolutions in Italy, rinciples, many things that we deem essential to a just part of the Convention, also made a spirited and inte-A resolution was adopted warmly recommending the One would not blame a cabbage for not becoming a cauli- Great Britain. Those who do not care for such views of osition of either of the other political parties. And, as Liberator, Standard and Freeman to our support. Mr. flower, or a scrub-oak for not growing to be the king of the uch, ought to be hailed by all lovers of humanity as an Pillsbury made an excellent speech on this resolution in forest, though the ignorant gardner, or woodman might, which he was very severe on the National Eagles, Star mistaking the one for the other, expect such a result. The nominations, as you will see, were made by the Spangled Banners and all the tribe of literary periodicals There are certain pithy proverbs touching the folly of Countess of Ossory, Entails of Land, and Sir Fowell Buxton's North Fifth street, Philadelphia, or 21 Corabill, Boston acter of what is termed our 'national literature' and the respectful. The more elegant aphorism of Poeta naswas there to record the statements, appeals and argu- certainly that taste must be wretched indeed which could Mr. Clay has lost no chance of being a great man, simply the times, and a fervid temperament to themselves, because of the nomination of Mr. Van
> Buren by their Utica Convention. I am told a letter
> was read from him, in which he placed himself entirely
> at the disposal of this body; and exonerated his partizans
>
> Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Check. The Manda Check Handkerchiefs.
>
> Cotton Table Diaper and Cloths, or different styles.
>
> Apron and Furniture Che from all obligations to press his claims.
>
> Soon after the Convention of Delegates came together, I am told, the friends of Mr. McLean communicated a letter from him, declaring his determination not to be a loss not easily remedied. To his splendid eloquence are a candidate for the nomination. Mr. Gid
> A corps of 5000 Australia.
>
> A corp ble nominee, made known his wish not to be thought of bour. Though illness and death prevented the attend-

> > and English-Greek. New York, Harper and Brothers, and his son. 82 Cliff street. No Theologian should be without a copy of this very

dent of the New Testament will find in it such an assistant in his labours as he can procure in no other vo lume ever published. Its plan is at once simple and comprehensive, and its completeness and method make it not only-perfect as a Concordance, but a full and thorough which the Secretary will doubtless have ready for the Lexicon for the New Testament. It does not even rewhich the Secretary will doubtless have ready for the quire that the student should be a Greek scholar, but is ELIZABETH O., wife of Hiram Putnam Eq., aged 60. the action of the Society with reference to our connexion adapted for these who cannot tell one letter of the Greek alphabet from another, and thus easily and effe tually opens the Scriptures of the New Testament, the original, to every one capable of reading the Engli language. Every word in those books is presented alphabetical succession, with the series of passages as We publish the following letter at the request of the wri nexed in which each such word occurs; the passage ter. It is perhaps, hardly necessary to state, in view of all being quoted from the English translation, and the wor that we have heretofore said upon the subject, that the writer has—wilfully it would seem—misrepresented us. We favour theoretically and practically the use of free-labour meaning to any passage can thus be cleared up at meaning to any passage can thus be cleared up at glance by comparison with every other passage when the Missouri Compromise amendment—a vote of 29 was required by the Constitution as he then interpreted those who find fault with us is, that we practise what we similar words occur, and the beauty or force of any sen decline to profess as a duty, while they profess as a duty lence, which may have been lost in the translation, ca not fail to be made apparent by such new rendering the passage in question as may be obvious to the read Schmid's Concordance is made the basis of the wor FRIEND GAY:—Enclosed in, a sheet of cotton, slave-grown paper of course, I send you two dollars; and when the time is up for which that will pay, I wish thee o stop sending me the Standard. I wish to be a come- might be free from any of the errors into which the a outer as far as practicable from everything that supports there of that had fallen. The work has cost its compile Slavery, and I believe there is no one way in which Slavery can be more effectually sustained than by the purchase of slave-grown produce. Some of your great East-

will be this book. It is in itself a complete history of 504 A. Weller, Skapeateles, N. Y held, in accordance with an arrangement entered into last year, in the Baptist church in this village. For the privilege of occupying this house, we pay the sum of forty-five dollars annually, or fifteen dollars a day—the Convention usually continuing its sessions three days.

That there is no duty less grateful than the censuring of the receiver is no duty less grateful than the censuring of the receiver is no duty less grateful than the censuring of the receiver is fewer of the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen than it is by his contemporaries. However much he difference in fewer of the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days. The receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less honoured by future Statesmen to the days.

Less the receiver is held to make his name no less h Common sense answers no, and the there is no duty less grateful than the censuring of those with whom we are connected in any friendly, way, in the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause, none realize so fully as those who feel bound to inflict such censure, and it is with reluctance that I here express what I believe bers of the Pennsylvania Agti-Slavery Society, that a truly Christian church would have been glad to grant the bers of the Pennsylvania Agti-Slavery Society, that a truly Christian church would have been glad to grant the house in which it worshipped for an Anti-Slavery Convention, without price, under the conviction that in doing, it would only be labouring for the advancement of crimingles which expenses the convention of the pennsylvania Agti-Slavery Society, that a truly Christian church would have been glad to grant the house in which it worshipped for an Anti-Slavery Convention, without price, under the conviction that in doing, it would only be labouring for the advancement of conventions of the pennsylvania Agti-Slavery Society, that a truly property of the leading Abolitionists, are not acting hypocritically, and that the loaves and fishes, though they appear small, have not more to do in dictating their course, than love for the down-trodden.

They will probably say by this as the did by friend at continuous control of the pennsylvania and disputes relating to our Northern boundaries, Mr. Webster probably saved the country from a war. The volume is a most valuable one of State Papers, and is accompanied with an Introduction, said to be written by a distinguish-Thee will probably say by this as thee did by friend ed gentleman of Massachusetts, remarkable as a comprinciples which are an integral and very important part

Grew's letter, that it is characterized rather by a love pact and lucid history of the various Treaties, and the of Christianity, and without the success of which, the religion of Christianity, and without the success of which, the religion of Christianity, and without the success of which, the religion of Christianity, and without the success of which, the of fault-finding than a love of the cause. So be it. Fault-finding than a love of the cause. So be it. Fault-finding must necessarily precede fault-mending. Is it not so contains a fine portrait of Mr. Webster, and an excellence of the work. The book all finding must necessarily precede fault-mending. Is it not so contains a fine portrait of Mr. Webster, and an excellence of the work and the whole number of the paper to which the subscriber has paid precedes hisname.

> Life in Ballimore, or Mysteries of the Monumental City. Berford & Co. Astor House.

most every large city in the known world have been told with various degrees of success. The author of Tick in with various degrees of success. The author of Life in Baltimore aims higher than many of his brethren who have chosen similar titles, and inculcates a better morality than is usually found in works of this class. We observe that he advocates the Temperance cause, and devotes a chapter to Slavery in such plain-spoken terms, ary Publication. It clearly comes within the meaning of that we wonder his book was not indicted as an Incendithe statute of Maryland, and might also be construed into a libel upon Hope H. Slaughter.

The Battle of Buena Vista, with the Operations of the \* Army of Occupation' for One Month: By James Henry Carleton, Captain of the first Regiment of Draready.) goons. Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff St. 1848.

Those interested in the minute history of the Battle of Buena Vista-and surely all Taylor men ought to be for his only known qualification for the Presidency is the skill, rapidity and certainty, with which he and his 'grape 'killed the Mexicans-will be certain to find it

Ohio. Redding & Co. State St. Boston.

Mr. Holden has struck into a new path in Monthly lication of the kind for the number of its pages, but it

Gowrie, or the King's Plot, by G. P. R. James. Harpe and Brothers.

Mr. James's novels certainly have readers on this side th Atlantic, as well as on the other, or he would not find a publisher in the Messrs. Harper. We are not familiar tion you have as accurately as we received it—the treatment those men are receiving in prison—facts the Coming Man has already arrived, will be surprised with his works, but we observe that this one opens on the 15th of August, 1599, when a young man dressed in the costume of the times was seen standing on one of the little bridges in the town of Padus. We presume he is the same with uproarious, deafening applause. Three times three, but recently provided with beds of any kind whatever— more. We have certainly heard many a college young-in lonely roads, on borse-back winding his way through some young gentleman, who has been seen by Mr. James' readers, bis speech, was passed by a large vote in its larbuil. It three times three, and three times three again; hats and that even their provision was made by their personal ster, fresh from recitation in Blair or Paley, talk much difficult forest path, and in various other striking situations. His adventures will be followed with interest in "Gowrie, or

> Cassins Marcellus Clay—'we love to give the whole name;' Miss Skeggs' own was not more euphonious—was never intended by nature for a great man. 'No one ever threw away more rashly a chance for greatness' is sometimes said of him, but we think he never had it. The London Quarterly Review, July. L. Scott & Co. with in the other subjects treated of in this No. Among them are Painting, Modern Chemistry-an interesting and instructive article—the Jesuits, Walpole's Letters to the my Tract. Orders will be received at this Office, at 31

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Acadia.

Pope solemnly protested against it, and the Assembly passed an unanimous vote in favour of a General League of all the Italian States against Austria-The Duke of Genos, the second son of Charles Albert, has

been elected to the throne of Sicily. King Ferdinand, of ment, being an attempt at a verbal connection between Naples, has consequently determined to invade Sicily with an army of 30,000 men. The King of Sardinia will endeavou ance to the proper names, with Indexes, Greek-English to detach a portion of his troops to the aid of the Sicilians A severe battle has been fought between the Carlists u

der Carrera, and the troops of Queen Isabella, in which the valuable work upon his study table, and the mere stu- latter were defeated. This, and the miscarriage of the Queen have inspired the Carlists with new hopes.

## Bieb.

At Germantown, Pensylvania, on the 13th instant, THOMAS R. ROBESON, of New Bedford, Massachusetts,

AKNO WLEDGM	ENTS.	
For the Standard-from July	18, to J	ług. 14, 1848.
474 George Sharpe, Abington Ct		\$ 2 00
487 George Atwood, Marston M		s. 2 00
468 Nathan Daniels Leicester		3 00
472 Joseph Savage. Syracuse N.	Y.	2 00
438 J. S. Treat, Voluntown, Ct.		1 00
477 Dr. Canfield, Copley, O.	66	2 00
459 Daniel Clapp, Shrewsbury, D	lass.	2 00
406 H. Read, West Killingly Ct.		50
478 John Russell, Salem, Mass.		2 00
19 Stephen Barker, Methuen	66	2 00
416 R. R. Crosby, Boston	66	25
468 Sohn C. Smith,	66	1 00
421 Jno. Reynolds, Pembroke, M	le.	2 00
452 Silas Pepoon. Painsville, O.	66	1 00
374 Wm. M. Folger, havenna	66	2 00
477 Wm. Frazer,	66	2 86
498 Gideon Blexsom, Cortsville	66	5 00
416 Jonathan Pierce, South Char	rleston,	0. 2 00
	66	60
478 B. Rodgers, Randolph O.	66	2 00
475 Univer baer Rooistown	66	1 00
440 Wm. Taylor, W. Brookfield,	Mass.	1 00
426 Erra Clarke Twinsburgh	66	62
427 Wm. B. Storer, Akron, O.		1 00
444 Lambert and Plumbly, Somerton		2 00
464 I. S. Smith, Dorchester Mass.		2 00

while Secretary of State. New York, Harper and Bro-thers.

Mr. Webster's most enduring monument, probably,

439 Amos Ballon Lonsdale R. I.

448 Rufus Reynolds, Purchase N. Y.

442 J. S. Clark, Hampton, Ct.

430 Amos Ballon Lonsdale R. I.

448 Rufus Reynolds, Purchase N. Y.

449 Amos Ballon Lonsdale R. I.

450 Amos Ballon Lonsdale R. I.

468 Rufus Reynolds, Purchase N. Y.

449 Amos Ballon Lonsdale R. I.

468 Rufus Reynolds, Purchase N. Y.

440 J. S. Clark, Hampton, Ct.

450 O. M. Dewing, Westminster, Mass. 2 00 1 00 1 00 1 00

> s to subscribers, bills unreceipted; but a receipted bits the receiver to letter postage. Our subscribers, iore, will find a bill, unreceipted of course, in their apers at the expiration of the time to which they have

Notice.—By the post-office law now in force, ublishers of newspapers are permitted to send, in their papers to subscribers, bills unreceipted; but a receipted bil

NOTICES. By Paul Pry, Jr. Ballimore : S. E. Smith, Balliman, ASTATED MEETING OF THE CLARKSON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in New Garden Lyceum House, Chester cou-

COATES PRESTON. Rec. Sec.

FREEMEN

of the United States, will be held in CLEVELAND, OHIO com mencing on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September next. Let the Coloured Freemen ALL rally to this important

We hope to see the East, North, South and West, come up in one mighty, unbroken phalanx, to do battle for God and

humanity!

HAMILTON, OHIO, June 6, 1848.

ANTI-SLAVERY PIC-PIC AT WEST-WINFIELD, ON SEP-TEMBER 6th, 1348.

The friends of the slave will hold a Pic Nic at the time regrape' killed the Mexicans—will be certain to find it in this volume. It contains 238 pages, and might, one would suppose, give in that space the particular manner of the slaying of each individual on both sides. It does we believe everything but that.

Holden's Dollar Magazine. Charles W. Holden, 109

Nassau St., New York. Frederick Baily Cincinnati, to be reacue. to the rescue.

to the rescue.

The following well-known advocates of human rights are expected to be in attendance and address the people, ADIR BALLOU and Dr. E. D. HUDSOR, of Massachusetts,
There will alse be an Anti-Slavery meeting on the 7th of September, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARANDA A. E. GREEN, DOLLY THOMAS. SARAH GVILD,
HANNAH BUCKLIN,
EMELINE MURDOCK,
HENRIETTA BISBY,
EVELINE RIDER,
SUSAN BROWN, LAURA ELDRED. PHEBE BACKUS, JULIA ANN EATON, LAURA TURNER, SUPHLORA THOMAS, LAURA COLBURN, West Winfield, August 3d, 1848.

### Adbertisements HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE.

Holden's Dollar Magazine offers unusual attractions to sub-Holden's Dollar Magazine offers unusual attractions to subscribers and is placed by the unqualified approbation of the Press on a par with the higher priced American Monthlies.— It offers features for the literary, actientific and religious reader. The "Sketches of American Authors" and "Palpit Portraits or Sketches of Eminent Living American Divines" are worth double the price asked for the whole volume. The Reviews are in every sense of the word, Reviews and not puffs. It is only by a circulation unparalleled in amount by any in the country that this work is supported and conducted in the style which has made it emphatically the "Magazine or the Million." The notices with which it has been favoured by Editors speak more in its favour than self praise can do. Each number contains 64 nages and from 18 to 28

## NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAINS' DRAYTON AND SAYRES: Or the way American are treated for aiding the cause of Liberty at Home. A Pen-

THE ANTI-SLAVERY HARP: A Collection of Songs. By William H. Brown. For sale at this Office.

New Goods. AT THE FREE PRODUCE STORE.

JUST RECEIVED.

Fine 4-4 Prints, various styles.

Association, to associate from time to time.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,

With and Cherry: Northwest corner Fifth and Cherry st.

Philadelphia, 2d mo. 1st. 1848.

# British Periodical Literature.

Subscribe early while the terms are low !! REPUBLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, The above Periodicals are re-printed in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beauti

diately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the original, BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition. They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory. Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood," and the "London Cuarterly," are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Weatmisster Review," Radical. The "North British Review," is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

PRICES FOR 1848, (IF SUBSCRIBED FOR EARLY.) For any one of the four Reviews, \$3,00 per annum do 5.00 "

For any two do 5,00 For any three do 5,00 For all four 8,00 For Blackwood's Magazine, 3,00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9,00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10,00 Payments to be made in all cases in advance. CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis. EARLY COPIES. A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted n any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers we pay so large a consideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat, "subscribe carly while the price is low."

Remittances and communications should be always advanced to the price of the desired and communications should be always advanced to the price of the subscribe carly while the price is low."

Remittances and communications should be always ad-ressed, post-paid or franked. to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO. 79 Fulton st. New York.

### Miscellany.

For the Anti-Slavery Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3rd, 1848. MR. A. WILDER, SIR :- I have read your article on Bible Chronology published in the Anti-Slavery Standard of July 27th, I am pained at your conclusions, and fear their natural effect to be infidelity, not deny the Bible, but others regard that as its letheir inspiration.' Does your advance in philosophy conceive the Divine character exalted by giving as a revelation what you in effect pronounce to be East?' No sir, the common sense of men when satisfied of what you call 'this demonstration' will proceed to that consequence from which you seem to shrink. My object is to show that the demonstration fails, and without any great pretensions, I hope to throw on the subject some light which you either saw not, or cloaked.

1. The proofs from astronomical observation.

among the Chinese have been long since produced, examined, and condemned.

b. Taking for granted that the universe always existed as now, it is perfectly possible to calculate genealogy, any more than to calculate the eclipses which should have occurred in the first of the ten thousand years during which the Sun is said to have reigned in Egypt, will prove that the Sun did reign in Egypt.

c. It seems entirely natural to expect that the Egyptian priests and kings who wished their immense genealogies to be received, would endeavour if they had a creator, it was he that gave them those tribes of in committing to great national monuments, such qualities and powers. To say that causes produce as the pyramids, their list of kings to assign dates

knowledge of Egyptian inscriptions is a new thing.

e. If the inscription were a late one, it lacks au thority; if early, how shall the constellation Lyra and the sign Cancer be identified? Had they at 4500 B. C. the same constellations? The names disprove an Egyptian origin both of these constellations and of the constellations generally. The least deficiency of proof at this point is fatal.

The hieroglyph deciphered by M. Thirolier.

" Two texts which agree. thanks to the elaboration which their author has made them undergo!' In this way many other texts may be made to agree. But 'the Academy has undertaken to verify the calculations.' If they had done so, should we not have heard of it before seven years had passed. If the Academy undertook to examine the truth of his results, and have not found them true, why should you quate.' and I build on a foundation which is not made good, and therefore virtually rejected by the Academy? As you have reproduced it after seven years without verification, so from this Standard in years to come will infidels bring up your statements. Just so Gib bon, Paine, and Volney often answered, in some arguments even stultified, are dished up in hash wherever an answer is not at hand; in my observation they have been found in the railroad car at the phrenological lecture, the phonographic lecture, and at the humble table of a country inn. On whom does God lay the responsibility?

II. Historical proofs, under which come the re cords of a. The Chinese. But why did you not tell us that there claim the amount of 280,000 years, 'spiritual essence' to 'primal something' and intell us that they claim the amount of 280 000 years. yet that marriage, family government and agriculture were only introduced under Fo-hi B. C. 2207. Many critics reject all that 'precedes the third century B. C. But 280,000 years! And when was this disputed point, creation, were such a develope- gradual changes, although complicated, and at first committed to writing? I believe that the Chinese ment, which I maintain it was not, still there has have nothing older than the fragments of Confucius said to have been born at 550 B. C.

b. The Welsh. I have not seen other notice of their pretensions than your allusion, but I may inform you that their earliest writers lived between 500 and 600 A. D. Writers of that date can prove I ask this, because I see not what else than the erronation has not.

c. The Egyptians. Herodotus gives an account of three hundred and odd kings and priests who ruled successively, but he only gives it as the account laws of development of spirit into matter. of the priests, and there is just the same authority before the time of these kings. But the inscriptions and hieroglyphics—why they make good the maxim are the result of changes which could not have happened to the strate and consistence. These cells originate within the work, and constantly undergo new changes under the influence of life. New cells are formed, while influence of life. New cells are formed, while for the reign of an extended line of gods in Egypt Before Champollion's time it was supposed and cient religion of Egypt had ceased from the time of down to 180 A. D. a distance of 705 years. So we may expect with patience what further revelations may be gained by this difficult and often uncertain study. I do not know whether I should not here mention the traditions of a golden age. Yes; there was a golden age, and the history of it, is to be found

2. From the fact that a certain effect now follows more opaque, and others more transparent; and the from a certain cause, we cannot infer with regard to germinal vesicle, which was in the midst of the was a golden age, and the history of it, is to be found in the beginning of Genesis, and it ended with the cause had producted it. For example, you are acmay have come the dreams of the poets, but nothing taught it; you are master of some languages; inelse becomes 'perceptible' to my mind about it, nor struction and imitation are the causes of your knowl-

III. SPECIMENS OF ART, ARCHITECTURE &C.

may be surmised by what has been discovered .- iton can no more be accounted for by second causes The temple at Esneh or Esné was long supposed than Adam's stature. Convulsions have heaved to have been constructed in an age more remote the crust in some places above the general level than is reached by any of our histories. But lo, it but it does not follow that wherever the crust is

that the real date of the others will inteferere with tain order of strata may appear to indicate certain the Biblical period of creation.

IV. GEOLOGY: - Geologists have decided that vegitable, animal and human life, required a space original appointment? of time far exceeding that which is popularly supposed.

UNDOUBTEDLY. Only grant the world to have impiety, irreligion, and then demoralization and formed by condensation and it is plain that a decay. You think that your 'demonstration' does very considerable space of time must have been required. But we do not admit the world to have gitimate consequence. You say 'the credence' been formed in this manner. 'Developement:'which we bestow on ascertained facts is at complete Only grant man to have been developed from an antipodes to infidelity. Is this not to say, 'I be- animal, the animal from a vegitable and that from a lieve one set of facts and yet am perfectly opposed stone, and as before we must wish that grant admit to all disbelief of the controversy? You think the also a very great space of time requisite for these first chapters of Genesis of no value whatever as developements. How long a time would serve an account &c.' and yet do not 'deny the divinity of would be hard to tell; we might begin gently by calculating in what interval the monkey's tail would be worn off by sitting on it. But we no more grant developement than condensation, in the ull poetry and 'very similar to the theogonies of the use of the term condensation. It may be that you refer to the nebular hypothesis of La Place, which the author of 'Vestiges of Creation' with little discernment took for a certainty. That hypothesis had two postulates: the existence of irresolvable nebulæ gave the only support to the first postulate which was that the matter of all the heavenly bodies was originally diffused through space; the second postulate, the existence of certain cena. Such observations pretended to have been made tres of attraction, was unsupported. Such a hypothesis never needed refutation, but I may remind you From a recent work Published by Gould, Kendall, and that Lord Rosse's telescope has resolved the nebulæ which gave occasion to it, so that the hypothesis has now no basis at all. Developement also is a great favourite with the author of the 'Vestiges of duce a species different from themselves. Reproany distance of time backwards. Hence there was Creation 'but as Professor Aggasiz, thinks him not duction in animals is almost universally accomplishno difficulty to prevent the priests of Egypt from adding to the points of time of a fabulous genealogy, a heavenly position. But this would not prove the him 'sadly to seek' in logic, you should hardly take ties of structure and external appearance developement for granted.

'The principles of causation and effect required have been effected by cames within our cognizance. But I cannot admit this. Bodies are causes and proany given relation of cause and effect with which whole when you have passed a 'not' into it. A sad result, nic period. sir, but if you treat the Scriptures thus what opinion can you have of their great Author? 'God is not a man that he should lie'is at variance with divisione; the oviparous, comprising those which great and antecedent truth 'God is a spirit.

which all matter proceeded.—[Scripture says: 'all as the oviparous; only that their eggs, instead of being laid before the development of the embryo begins, undergo their early changes in the body of that primal something required according to all the mother. known laws of developement, a space of time, to be considered as a universal characteristic of the which the six days of Moses were totally Inade-

1. Scripture does not say what you make it to nomenon. say. The word 'formed' is introduced by an uned by a shell and composed, as we have seen of
the albumen and the yolk, with a little vesicle in justifiable 'elaboration.' There is no verb in the original, and the context gives no right 10 put in have existence from-God the first cause of our being is intelligible, and suits the passage : to be 'formed' out of God as a pan from a lump of clay, is the expression of a materialist, not only shocking to piety but a variance with the whole Scriptual account of God.

2. The idea of matter being formed out of spirit is absurd. The sentence quoted involves this abtended to be enforced by a falsified quotation.

3. But if it were not so: there are 'no laws of developement' from spiritual to material. If the oped. been no other instance of such change, from spiritual Kingdom. to material, and yet you tell of the 'known laws of development.' This is assuming what there is not the slightest ground to assume that when as there are distinctions of the four great departthe slightest ground to assume, that what are laws delicate and etherial matter, could have led you so cal arrangement.

In order to understand the successive steps of to confound, as to think of the known laws of material development, and then speak of the known

1. The laws of nature were impressed by the Author of nature. He might have have impressed universally believed that the arts, writing, and andifferent laws; e. g. the attraction of gravitation by noticing how, in the healing of the Persian invasion 525 B. C.' Instead of this be- of the distance. He was under no necessity to give ing true, there figure in the inscription Alexander the Great, the Ptolemies, and fourteen Roman Emthe Great, the Ptolemies, and fourteen Roman Emthe inscription is brought.

Of the distance. He was udder no necessity to give the embryo, during its early like, only, they stead of being limited to a part of the body, they are the Great, the Ptolemies, and fourteen Roman Emthe is a stead of being limited to a part of the body, they are the Great, the Ptolemies, and fourteen Roman Emthe is a stead of being limited to a part of the body, they are the Great, the Ptolemies, and fourteen Roman Emthe is a stead of being limited to a part of the body, they are the Great, the Ptolemies, and fourteen Roman Emthe is a stead of being limited to a part of the body, they are the Great, the Ptolemies, and fourteen Roman Emthe is a stead of being limited to a part of the body, they are the Great, the Ptolemies, and fourteen Roman Emthe is a stead of being limited to a part of the body, they are the Great is a stead of being limited to a part of the body, they are the great is a stead of being limited to a part of the body.

Achieving the Great is a stead of being limited to a part of the body, they are the great is a stead of being limited to a part of the body. The provide the whole an incomplete is a stead of being limited to a part of the body. if other substances be present, as soon as it is disengaged. Were he the giver of the affinities he might withold them till the most convenient stage of the experiment.

2. From the fact that a certain effect now follows quainted with algebra, no one doubts that you were edge; you are of a man's stature, food, health and growth during a number of years have brought, a. Asserted of Britain. Not true. Proof, Cæsar's about that effect. Now from this we cannot infer the form of a mulberry, each of the spheres compos-Commentaries, and the frequent discovery of the anything with regard to Adam; he was created a log the mulberry baving in its interior a transparent rudest implements, and even these not assignable man, not an infant, with bodily and mental powers to any very ancient date.

we sicle. In many animals, nowever, these divisions or fissures are only temporary, and seem to be mereand in possession of spoken language. We have b. Of the East. With the dates of these man- no more reason to doubt this than to doubt that he kind is not yet fully acquainted. Some architecture was created, and no reason to doubt that he was may be found earlier than the historic compositions created, for an infinite series of men is equally imof the same nation, but not so far beyond them as to prove any novel consequence, and in general the elder the relative that the relative of the same nation, but not so far beyond them as possible and absurd. Compare with this example the older the ruder they are, e. g. the cyclopean stratum of sand over a portion of its bed, as other structures in Greece. In Egypt this is doubted, but men besides yourself learn, other rivers besides this it is just in Egypt that dates are most uncertain .- may do the like, but there may be sand which occu-What is to be learned of the unknown or donbtful pies the place which God gave it and if so its posi-

natural powers operating so to arrange them, but is ed the organs of animal life, namely, the nervous it not quiet as possible for some of these, as for the process of condensation and development of Adam's knowledge to be the direct result of God's

> days, mean 'six periods of time of great extent' but the two others, and giving rise to the organs of while we are assured that the Bible is the truth of circulation and to the blood; whence it has been God we need be under no alarm. New truth, still called blood layer, or vascular layer, half seen often wears to men the appearance of falsehood or seems to contradict other truth, but known unto God are all his works from the begining,' Philosophy has many times seen such a phase of truth as being taken for its true and whole they have learned the error of their haste. In this occupy. error however many individuals have perished. May it be your happiness and mine, to find in the Bible truths more valuable than history, and being enlightened by the spirit of God which leads into all truth, may we feel the value of its internal evidence.

nore.'
Sir, your well wisher.
H. D. GREGORY.

PRINCIPLES OF ZOOLOGY. Lincoln, Boston

It is a law of nature that animals as well as plants are preceded only by individuals of the same spe-cies; and vice versa, that none of them can proed by the association of individuals of two kinds, oped.

As this distinction prevails throughout the anima kingdom, it is always necessary for obtaining a cor-rect and complete idea of a species, to bear in mind such an acknowledgment 'i. e. we must acknowledge the peculiarities of both sexes. Every one is fait if we admit the establishment of the universe to milliar with the differences between the cock and the hen, the lion and the lioness. Among Articulata, the differences are no less striking, the male being often of a different shape or colour, as in crabs; or duce effects by means of their qualities or powers and having even more complete organs, 'as in many tribes of insects, where the males have wings,

effects are true vi terminorum alone, but to assume upon peculiarities of the sexes; for example, the any given relation of cause and effect with which whole class of Mammalia is characterized by the

you believe 'ascertained facts' without disbelieve ing the 'divinity of the inspiration of the Bible, whatever symbols you may find elsewhere, the first within an egg. It is then called an embryo, and the the first.—Literary World. verse of the Bible can only accord with your belief period passed in this condition is called the embryo

Before the various classes of the animal kingdom have been attentively compared during the embryonic period, all animals were divided into two great your views of Genesis and quite as widely do your eggs, such as birds, reptiles, insects, mollusks, &c., following sentences stand apart from that other alive, namely, the mammalia. This distinction lost much of its importance when it was shown that 'And the something-the spiritual essence from viviparous animals are produced from eggs, as well Production from eggs should therefore

The formation and development of the young animal within the egg is a most mysterious phe-nomenon. From a hen's egg, for example, surroundthe middle, there is produced, at the end of a certain time, a living animal, composed in part of toany more than the verb of existence. To be-to tally different elements; endowed with organs perfectly adapted to the exercise of all the function for animal and vegetative life, having a pulsating heart intestines fitted for digestion, organs of sense for the reception of outward impressions, and moreover, the faculty of performing voluntary mo-tions, and of experiencing pain and pleasure. To earn how this takes place is certainly sufficient to

xcite the curiosty of every intelligent man.

By opening eggs which have been subjected to incubation for different periods of time, we may easily satisfy ourselves that these changes are effaint indications of the future animal; while those which have been sat upon for a longer period include an embryo chicken proportionally more devel-Modern researches have taught us that these sight so mysterious, follow laws which are uniform ly the same in each department of the Animal

The study of these changes constitutes that pements of the Animal Kingdom perceptible at an for matter are laws for matter and spirit also. Do rarly stage of embryonic life, quite as positive as you really believe in the existence of spirit at all? | those found at maturity; as also, the phases of embryonic development indicate still other grounds for natural classification, we propose to give the outlines neous notion that spirit is merely some very fine, of Embryology, so far as it is concerned in zoologi-

embryonic development, we must bear in mind that the whole animal body is composed of tissues, whose elements are cells. These cells are much 4. But-suppose the heaven and the earth created diversified in the full grown animal; but, at the others disappear, or are modified so as to become blood, bones, muscles, nerves, &c.

We may form some idea of this singular process, by noticing how, in the healing of a wound, new substance and a new skin is supplied by the transformations of the blood. Similar changes take place in the embryo, during its early life; only, in-

was a mass of uniform appearance, now begins to present a diversified aspect. Some portions become olk, is seen at the upper part of it, where the germ is to be formed. These early changes are accom panied, in some animals, by a rotation of the yolk inside of the egg, as may be distinctly seen in the eggs of some of the mollusks, especially of the

At the same time the yolk divides itself into two spheres, which are again regularly subdivided into two more, and so on, till the whole yolk assumes nvertebrate animals, and also to fishes, naked rep tiles, and mammals, but not yet observed in birds and the higher reptiles.

gnated under the names of germinative disc, proingerous disc, blastoderma, germinal membrane, or imply the germ. This disc gradually extends uself, until it embraces the whole, or nearly the

At this early epoch, namely, a few days, and ir ome animals, a few hours after development has begun, the germ consists of a single layer compose of very minute cells, all, of them having the same appearance and the same form. But soon after, as

the name of serous or nervous layer. The lower layer, which gives origin to the organs of vegeta-tive life, and especially to the intestines, is called If, sir, we seriously believe in God, we shall not the mucous or vegetative layer, and is generally be likely to reject his word. Difficulties will no serious layer Finally in the emptyon of vertebrated be likely to reject his word. Difficulties will no serous layer. Finally, in the embryos of vertebrated doubt be still found, it may perhaps be so, that six animals, there is a third layer, interposed between

the individual is to belong. Thus in the Articulata the germ is divided into segments, indicating the rings of the body, as for example, in the embracies. phase of truth as being taken for its true and whole the crabs. The germ of the vertebrated animals, on figure, has led its votaries to unbelief, but as the the other hand, displays a longitudinal furrow, partial truth has come, like the moon, to its full which marks the position the future back-bone is to

The development of this furrow is highly import shallow, and a little transparent narrow band appears under it, called the primitive stripe. The walls of the furrow consist of two raised edges truth, may we feel the value of its internal evidence, and in his grace live lives of faith, love and obedof the primitive stripe. Gradually, these walls on the same side as those of Corneille, Racine, and Monience, that we may forever dwell with him 'at grow higher, and we perceive that their summits ience, that we may forever dwell with him 'at grow higher, and we perceive that their summits whose right hand are treasures of knowledge for have a tendency to approach each other; at least they meet and unite completely, so that the furrow is now changed into a closed canal. This canal is soon filled with a peculiar liquid from which the spinal marrow and brain are to be formed.

The primitive stripe is gradually obliterated by peculiar organ of a cartilaginous nature, the dorsal cord, formed in the lower wall of the dorsal canal. This is found in the embryos of all vertebrates, and is the representative of the back-bone. In meantime, the margin of the germ gradually tends further and further over the yolk, so as finally to enclose it entirely, and form another cavity in which the organs of vegetative life are to be devel-Thus the embryo of vertebrates has two

for the intestines.

In all classes of the animal Kingdom, the embryo rests upon the yolk, and covers it like a cap. But the direction by which its edges approach each other, and unite to form the cavity of the body, is very unlike in different animals; and these several modes are of high importance in classification.

Among the Vertebrates, the embryo lies with its face or ventral surface towards the yolk, and thus the surre or line at which the edges of the zerm ties of the hard with source of line at which the edges of the zerm ties of the hard with source fingers. It loves similiface or ventral surface towards the yolk, and thus the suture, or line at which the edges of the germ tudes and homogeneities, as the conical-fingered hand unite to enclose the yolk, and which in the mamurite to enclose the yolk, and which in the warm to the yolk and yolk while the females are deprived of them.

Even higher than specific distinctions are based suture is found along the back, arising from the ac-

been found in the reign of Almamoun (A. D. 831.)
Who at that date was qualified to translate that inscription? We want the proof of its possibility.
The Arabians were learned in Greek and in natural science to which Greek authors led them, but their science to which Greek authors led them, but their is to leason the opposite direction; and the suture, which in the veriestes in In the whole direction and the suture, which in the veriestes is. In the mediately follows the idea that 'the universe was formed from nothing is preposterous.' So that while your gare received after birth.

That all animals are produced from eggs (Omne vivum ex ovo) is an old adage in Zoology, which models which in the vertex of the suture, which in the vertex of the suture, which in the vertex formed around the wind the suture, which in the vertex formed in a very plain circle, or it is to deny a creation at all. In your case, it seems to be the latter, for immediately follows the idea that 'the universe was formed from nothing is preposterous.' So that while you believe 'ascertained facts' without disbeliever of the invitation of thought, for it is to leason in a very plain circle, or it is to deny a creation at the vice in a very plain circle, or it is to deny a creation at the vice was distinguistic. In the vertex of the body from the opposite direction and the suture, which in the vertex formed the vice was distinguistic. In the vertex of the possion of thought, for it is to leason in a very plain circle, or it is to deny a creation at the suture, which in the vertex for implication and the suture, which in the vertex for in all. In your case, it seems to be the latter, for implication at the suture, which in the vertex formed the vice was distinguistic.

That all animals are produced from eggs (Omne vivum ex ovo) is an old adage in Zoology, which model with the opposite direction and the suture, which in the vertex formed the vice was desired.

TO MY COUNTRY. Land of my sires ! lo, discord waves, Its flaming torch: 'oer Europe's lands, And mad sedition wildly raves, And slaughter blood-red dyes her hands; And down-trod millions, long opprest, Struggle, to break their rusty chains, Or brood o'er injuries unredrest. Where might as yet the will restrains.

For the Standard.

See! the proud cities of the Gaul, Are purple with the reeking stream; On barricade, and loop holed wall The muskets flash, and sabres gleam; The thunder of artillery shakes The Palace gates, and tottering throne; A faithless monarch hears, and quakes,-His courage fails-and he is gone. Hark! freemen shout, the echo thrills

Along Germania's wide domains : Over Italia's vine clad mils, And crush'd Sarmatia's tear soak'd Plains; Albion's white cliffs repeat the sound, And Scotia's mountains, bleak and fare; Erin's green fields it rolls around, But dies away in murmurs there.

Land of my sires, hast thou not eyes, The signs of coming times to see? Shall each portentous omen rise, Yet every one be lost on thee Thy liberty with blood was bought ;-Wilt thou not heed the warnings given ? Nor know! till by experience taught Despair may be to madness driven?

And manhood's prime in infant years, And on the earth's whole breadth and length, None other like to thee appears; Tho' huge thy bulk, some poison'd shaft May taint thy life blood in its flow, Some hand at which thy pride has laugh'd, Sufficient be to lay thee low.

What if thou hast a giants strength.

Lo! as the distant echoes sound, From eastern lands oppression's knell, Telling of fetterd serfs unbound, And how the long fear'd despots fell; Thy answering shouts responsive rise, Yet how like mockery it seems, To hail a light in other skies, But strive at home to hide its beams.

Land of my sires! twere wise to fear The consequence of servile strife: For who can tell the hour-how near,-Of bitter feud, and mortal strife When suffering will madly dare, Frantic, and furious, reckless grown. And borrowing courage from despair No mercy grant, nor wish it shown?

How dim is now that beacon light Which first in thee its radiance shed, Bursting on the inglorious night, And thy illustrious Patriots led! O! could they martyr'd hosts return, And see their country's deep disgrace, Justly indignant they would spurn, As spurious their degenerate race.

Of happiness and honour, thou Hest in thyself the Power to keep That station, or to lose it, now; To bid thy tarnish'd glory shine Again refulgent as before, Or see its last faint beams decline, In blackness lost for evermore. Tis thine to bid that structure fall,

Exalted to the highest steep

Vile Slavery in thy midst has rear'd, Or wait till by the hopeless thrall Thy vengeance is no longer fear'd. Haste to be just, -to do the right-Nor foolishly, and proudly dare. The perils of that fearful fight, Where pow'r contendeth with despair. JAMES STILLMAN.

The rock known by the name of Dent de Naye, which was 7 000 feet high, fell on the 3d inst, into the valley of

The upper layer, in which are subsequently form- Gleanings from Foreign Publications, skin from the church doors at Hadstock and the organs of animal life, namely the nervous

BORING FOR WATER:—'If you please, Sir, the man has alled again for the water-rate,'—Punch. A Parliamentary return, printed last week, shows that on the 18th of March there were in the union work-houses throughout England and Wales, 51,237 children,

no less than 20,000 of whom were certainly illegilimate The Manchester Examiner mentions an argument ad vanced by a Bolton man to prove that the moan was n inhabited—no Scotchman had been known to visit it.

attempted snicide by poison and the knife, and was hand-ed over to a medicai man. 'He is now,' says a French newspaper, 'out of danger, and will be executed to mor-

'Dublin,' observes the Times, ' is almost the only cap ant in indicating the plan of structure of vertebrated animals in general. At first the furrow is very broken head or a broken window since the February revolutions.

The Démocratie Pacifique says that a marble statute of

CHARTISM IN SCOTLAND .- Chartism seems to be defunct throughout all Santland-the only exceptional instance being the fining of a flying stationer for singing a doggerel lament for John Mitchei through the streets of Glasgow .- Daily News.

and leave the kingdom if the Frankfort Assembly went be-and youd certain limits, the Bremer Zeitung of the 13th re-marks that 'if his Majesty can de without his dominions, his dominions can do without him. ANGELS IN MANCHESTER .- At a meeting of the Camp

Referring to the threat of the King of Hanover

The Times says of the present crisis (if crisis it be) in

to them.

d. The Arabian author. Why are his name and date withheld? The inscription is said to have

any given relation of cause and effect with which is characterized by the class of Manimala is characterized by the c

the past century. The Glasgow Examiner states that the Latter-day fe-

male Saints at Campsic speak in tongues unknown even to themselves, but understood by the more gifted bre-thren. Such a brother interpreted the melodious gibberish of a pretty sister to mean that Providence had willed hat she and he should become one flesh. The brother was very ugly, besides, her affections were placed elsewhere, and the sister returned that very day to the wicked OPERATIONS WITH CHLOROFORM ON HORSES.—A valuable horse sent from Liverpool by Mr. William Harri-

and some of the leading members of the medical profession in the city; and an operation, which, under ordinary circumstances, is one of the most painful and difficult in veterinary surgery, successfully performed by Mr. Ferguson, without the animal evincing the slightest symptom of pain .- Manchester Times. WEST INDIA AND SLAVE-GROWN SUGARS .- The Eco omist of Saturday last quotes a variety of evidence which has lately been adduced, showing that the cost of growing sugar and shipping it for England has been ac-tually less under a system of free labour in the British West Indies than it was when the work was done by was those than it was when the work was one of slaves. 'In 1847, the whole average was 16s. 2d. per cwt, for the British West Indies, while the cost of Cuba,

or slave-grown sugars, free on board, was, for clayed su-gar 17s. 9d., and for Muscovada 14s. 2d. It comes to gar 17s. 9d., and for Muscovada 14s. 2d. It comes to the conclusion, therefore, that there are no good grounds for entertaining any fear for the British colonies."

The Cost of War.—From a very timely and able periodical, the Peace Advocate, we give the following: To compute precisely the waste of money and of lives almost defies arithmetic: Since the accession of William III., to our throne at the revolution of 1668, the principlisis and powers of Salar have been proprieted. The british Government has been defeated. The palities and powers of Satan have been propitiated, by spick and span for the occasion, were already, this Christian (?) country, in a series of wars, or royal discontented have alleged for a packed panel, ons for wholesale murder, which have cost the ter People of England £1,876,130,999. This calculation reaches no lower than the close of the reign of George III. Duting that sanguinary reign alone, our wars in will anything in Irada avail to prevent there if curred the monstrous expenditure of £1,700,000,000.

A person who had been very civil to us, complained grievously that the last tariff was ruining 'the cut-nail trade' of Pittsburg. 'I have no objection,' he said, 'to low duties, but the home manufacturers of the country ought not to be destroyed by foreign competition.2 told him he ought to be ashamed to ask protection with coal and iron so cheap and abundant. He said if we opened our markets to American produce, he would not opened our markets to American produce, he would not object to our manufactures being received on a moderate duty. I reminded him that our corn laws were repealed and that there was now no duty on the importation of cotton. 'No thanks to you for that,' he said; 'You cannot do without our corn and cotton. It is a matter of necessity that you take both. It is not a matter of necessity that you take both. It is not a matter of necessity that you take both. It is not a matter of necessity that you take both. It is not a matter of necessity that you take both. It is not a matter of necessity that you take both. It is not a matter of necessity that you take both. It is not a matter of necessity that you take both. necessity that you take both. It is not a matter of necessity to us to take your cut nails. 'How many makers of cut nails have you?' I asked. 'Oh, not a great many.' 'How many persons use cut nails?' 'Why almost everybody.' 'Then,' said I, 'you tax almost everybody for the benefit of some half dozen makers.' He could not see that this way, and treat every one of his compaging that on at the expense of the rest. I remember in satire of Boileau's that fit him exactly:—

'Mais c'est un petit fou qui se croit tout petit fou qui se croit tout petit fou qui se troit petit fou qui se troit petit peti

drilled slaves, in reeking hecatombs to slaughter.

plantive cry, which was succeeded by a cheerful humming when their Sovereign was again restored to them. The passion of love, too, as well as fear, anger, and rejoicing, seems, in insects, as in birds, to be displayed in song. The grasshopper tribes are particularly famed for these amorous ditties, which are so often so loud, monotonous, and defeaning in warm countries during the meridian heat, as to be productive of anything but pleasure. These sounds, however, proceed only from the pleasure. These sounds, however, proceed only from the males; the females, fortunately, not being provided with the necessary apparatus for producing them. —Sharpe's Magazine.

pleasure. These sounds, however, proceed only from the males; the femalès, fortunately, not being provided with the necessary apparatus for producing them.'—Sharpe's Magazine.

HUMAN SKIN NAILED TO CHURCH DOORS.—Mr. Albert Way communicated the result of a correspondence relating to the tradition handed down in several instances, that the doors of certain churches had been covered with human skin as a punishment of sacrilege. Sir Harry Englefield had first called the notice of the Society of Antiquaries to the existence of such a tradition regarding the churches of Hadstock and Copford, in Essex; and the Hon. Richard Neville, in his 'Antiqua Explorata,' had again stated the record preserved by popular belief in those parishes. It appeared that a similar tale was known at Worcester, in relation to the great north doors of the cathedral—supposed to have been covered with the skin of a person who had robbed the high altar.—These doors had been renewed late years, and the old wood-work deposited in the crypt; but by the assistance of Mr. Jabez Allies, a portion of the supposed, human skin had been obtained, which remained under the iron the supposed to have been covered with the skin of a person who had robbed the high altar.—These doors had been renewed late years, and the old wood-work deposited in the crypt; but by the assistance of Mr. Jabez Allies, a portion of the supposed human skin had been obtained, which remained under the iron the manufacture of the supposed human skin as a punishment of sacrilege. Sir Harry Englefield Ma Marancy A. Farmington, Ontario co. N. THOMAS McCLINTOCK, Waterloo, STAMFORD ASHLEY, Oberlin, Obio, ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Boston, Mass.

STAMFORD ASHLEY, Oberlin, Obio, ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Boston, Mass.

STAMFORD ASHLEY, Oberlin, Obio, ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Boston, Mass.

JAMES A. BURE LUIDOWN, Springfield, Mass.

JAMES A. BUR

-Minutes of the Archeological Institu THE IRISH TUTOR FOR LADIES .- We have so

THE IRISH TUTOR FOR LADJES.—We have so heard or read of a Club, rejoicing in the appel the Devil's own. Such a title, we should thin be highly appropriate. The Society all ded to in initial paragraph by the Constitution:

"At a meeting of the he Confederate Clion Thursday evening, were city, at which a vas of base, brutal, and bloody language was titled. woelferous cheers were given for that f patter frishwomen? Madame Le Blanc, who confessed that she had cut off the heads of four of the Gr hile during the late insurrection.'

SO MADAME LE BLANC is to supersede KATH MORE and NORAH CREINA, as the type of Irish hood, KITTY OF COLERAINE is to spill, not bu The Cork Confederation Club has posed Madame Le Blanc as a model for their i wonder what distinguished personage they won for their own. The great Bukke, we presume-But it seems that the Trish female character, it to the Confederate view of its perfection, is not

developed. Education is requisite to bring out i virtues. 'Therefore,' says our contemporary, 'It is proposed to establish clubs for women, they are to be instructed in all the arts of assa

capable of being effectively carried out by a daughters of Erin. By way of a preliminary training to actual we should recommend a quiet course of pig-but the tender novitiates. But we doubt if any a initiation would qualify them to become price. Thuggee. We suspect that no instruction in the assassination would render the fair daughters more killing than they are at present .- Punch.

THE FRENCH LAW OF DIVORCE .- We deem

serving of notice, as indicating the improved omestic Society in France, that, when the op has presented itself ions, no extensive desire is manifested for incre acilities of divorce. Socialism itself could directly lead to the demoralization of society the law of 1793 on this subject. 'Divorce,' it ANGELS IN MANCHESTER.—At a meeting of the Campisic Latter-day Saints, a brother stated that the saints in saints in Saints, a brother stated that the saints in Saints, a brother stated that the saints in Saints, about a saint saints in Saints, a brother stated that the saints in Saints, and a half after the change of the Manchester had become so perfect, that angelic visitors divorces were pronounced in the commune of Process were pronounced in the commune of Process were pronounced in the husbands, and 3,87 and 124 at the demand of the husbands, and 3,87 and 124 at the demand of the husbands, and 3,87 are proposed. astance of the wives. Of this number, 877 wer ed upon incompatability of temper, 559 on mul sent, 752 on an absence of five years without int Mr. Prentice, writing to the Manchester Times, describes a porter who came on board the steamer at Cincinnati: a tall, good-looking young man, about six feet two, well-dressed, but with his coat off and apron on, who took his cigar from his mouth, and, with a patronising air, said. Now, centlemen, I am quite ready to take The Carlow Sentinel says that there is no authority for the rumour that Gen. Cavaignae is of Irish descent as it it is not probable that any of the ancient family of Kavanaghs ever settled in France, but we know that some of the junior branches entered the Austrian service, and find the highest offices in the state of the state

chamber, the death of the faithful sentinel, il

cre in the palace of the King's body-guard, the :
and execution of others - eloquent the terms he laments the departure of the age of chiv those poetic illusions by which rank and presented. No such assault was made Philippe and his consort, no such bloody venge exacted; there was no such prestige to destrictive hing was but a man, the Citzen-Qu woman, and the whole apparatus of Govern become degraded by its application to mere instead of national results—perverted to the sudvnasty and the advancement of the royal fan dynasty and the advancement of the royal fan orld, instead of appropriated to the glory and France. With a like disregard of the illustration son to Ferguson's Veterinary Institution, was a few days of France. With a like disregard of the illegocite, the English Parliament, consequent ago submitted to the action of chloroform with per fect success, in presence of a large number of gentlement vents, passed a bill putting treason and felony of thereby doing the work for which Burke c abhorrence on the first revolutionist; declarin that 'regicide and parricide, and sacrilege, are bot superstition, which corrupt jurisprudent stroyng its simplicity; and making 'the miking, or a queen, or a bishop, or a father, on nomicide. This time, it is not the conservative editionist, who has reason to exclaim that hivalry is gone! But, by whomsoever uttere ort of the words is the same. 'The beautifu tabed, and returns not? Yet is it note-worth this occasion the tables are turned. On the was the rebellious people who stripped poor of its clothing; on the present, it is a vindictive ment. The latter—to escape murder—comm And thus it has proved. During the few days ng or Alien Acts-weapo The amount of human lives sacrificed as lost purchase of one; and that one is, neither a Poor-law, nor all this perverted wealth, cannot be exactly computed, but at least from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of our fellow law, but the organization of labour alone, upon subjects must have sold their life-blood, a libation to the accursed Moloch, beneath whose crushing chariot wheels our 'mighty men of valour' have ruthlessly flung their Revolutions of '48.

THE CHARACTER OF CHESTERFIELD,—Lord field was allowed by everybody to have more co-entertaining table-wit than any men of his propensity to ridicale, in which he indulged his finite humour and no distinction, and with in ble spirits and no discretion, made him sought a liked and not loved, by most of his acquaintanc o relation, no rank, no power, no profession, hip, no obligation, was a shield from those

'Mais c'est un petit fou qui se croit tout p Et qui ponr un bon mot va perdre vingt au for the benefit of some half dozen makers. He could not see that this was argument.—Letter of Archibald Prentice in the Manchester Times.

Prentice in the Manchester Times.

Passions of Insects.—Insects exhibit various passions, and these are not only manifested in their actions, but expressed by gestures and noises, no doubt well understood by themselves. Thus, numerous beetles, when alarmed, utter a shrill cry, which has been compared to the feeble chirp of birds. The humble bee, if attacked, will give vent to the harsh tones of anger; and the hive bee, under the same circumstances, emits a shrill and peevish sound, which becomes doubly sharp when it flies at an enemy or intruder. A number of these insects being once smoked out of their hive, the queen, with many of her followers, flew away; upon this the bees which remained behind immediately set forth a most infashion; and, if you would have been an Adonis or a Vulcan might be whom an Adonis or a Vulcan might be whom an Adonis or a Vulcan might be whom an Adonis or a Vulcan might be whomed in the complete of those whom an Adonis or a Vulcan might be whomed in the complete of those whom an Adonis or a Vulcan might be whomed the complete of those whom an Adonis or a Vulcan might be whomed in the complete of those whom an Adonis or a Vulcan might be whore a double whomed the complete of those whom an Adonis or a Vulcan might be a true of those whom an Adonis or a Vulcan might be word, rough featured, uely face, with black tee whomed the complete of these insects being once smoked out of their hive, the queen, with many of her followers, flew away; upon this the bees which remained behind immediately set forth a most in fashion; and, if you would have a flexed following many women of the fire and the most in fashion; and, if you would have affected following many women of the fire and the most in fashion; and, if you would have affected following many women of the fire and the most in fashion; and, if you would have affected following many women of the fire aff

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE STANDARI